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SAPPER DUFFIELD WRITES FROM FRONT

Was Picked 9th Field Company, and is at Firing Line

Sapper J. J. Duffield, who was for some time in the Advocate office before joining the colours, writes the following letter to the editor of the High River Times:-

Somewhere in France

Dear Mr. Clark,

You will no doubt be surprised to learn that I am already at the front and have been for some time. We left Borden for Shorncliffe shortly after I wrote you, where the 9th Field company was formed, and I was lucky in getting picked for it. We are having a great time out here, right up at the firing line and at the present time there is an artillery duel going on between the Germans and British. Firing never ceases here, so you can imagine what it is like. They take a notion to shell our camp occasionally and then it is every one for cover, but as yet we have had no casualties. German aeroplanes come over us every day to reconnoitre, and they surely get a lively welcome from our air-craft guns. It is a splendid sight to see shells bursting around the planes, the aviators taking no notice of them, just sailing back and forth calmly dropping bombs in our trenches, giving us some close calls.

I was agreeably surprised to get The Times, and noticed a paragraph from a letter from H. Richards, praising the Canadian boot, and I back his opinion of them. I would sooner have one pair of Canadian boots than half a dozen pairs of the English boots, and when we came over

Armada News

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Cressman on June 21st, a son.

Mr. O.L. Olmstead now has a good well on his place.

The Armada theatrical troupe went to Reid Hill on June 23rd, and had a taste of the sweets of an actor's life while on the road. Their show was greatly appreciated by a large audience.

Mr. J. Bowers is putting up a new barn.

Womens Institute

The meeting of the Women's Institute will be held July 6th, at 3 o'clock with Mrs. Cook at the Demonstration Farm. Mrs. Schenck will give a reading followed by whatever business is to come before the meeting, and the rest of the afternoon will be a social time.

Each member is requested to bring a guest and a basket lunch for the two. If the weather should be stormy the meeting will be cancelled. Members of previous years are cordially invited.

here I kept my boots, despite the rumours to the contrary, and I have been glad of it ever since.

This is a great country, the scenery in some parts is lovely, but I don't think I would care to locate here and you may rest assured that as soon as this business is settled I (and I know others) will make a bee line for good old Canada as fast as I know how. I have seen nothing to beat it yet and have advertised it to the best of my ability. While on leave home they thought I was Canada crazy and if every thing I claimed for the country was true it was indeed a wonderful land, and I think I had about half the neighborhood considering whether they should come out there in the spring or not. However, I am convinced there will be a big emigration to Canada after the war is over.

Yours sincerely,
John J. Duffield.

LOCAL ITEMS OF INTEREST

Dr. M. Mecklenburg the well known long established highly recommended Optician, will again be at Champion July 21st, Vulcan July 22nd, or call and see him at his Calgary office King George Hotel P. M1121.

Born. To Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Cressman, Armada, on Wednesday, June 21st, a son.

Mrs. J.F. Chase has arrived home from her trip to Oregon and North Dakota.

The Rev. Fr. Smith of High River will conduct Catholic service in the Ferrodale schoolhouse on Sunday morning July 30th, at 9-30 a.m.

Visit Calgary Fair and while there make your headquarters at Dr. M. Mecklenburg's office King George Hotel P. M1121.

He will be at Vulcan again on July 22nd.

The Reid Hill baseball team were in Vulcan on Monday to play the return match, but rain and the inability of the home team to muster sufficient strength resulted in no game being played.

Saturday last was the anniversary of Lord Kitchener's birthday, when he would have been sixty-six years of age.

This rain makes the grass grow and grain as well, so place your orders for binder twine now. Twine is scarce and the price is high. Come early and avoid the rush. The Vulcan Co-operative Co., Ltd.

For watches and jewelry left with M. H. Kahler for repairs go to C. B. Shimp, Shimp's hall.

Snake Creek News

Mrs. Herbert Cooper entertained at her home on Tuesday evening in honour of her guest, Miss Erma Celeste Peel, of Calgary. About twenty guests were present and a very enjoyable time was spent.

A Sunday school was organized at the Marshall school on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Cooper and Mr. Cecil Smith were appointed joint superintendents. The adherents are looking forward in great anticipation to the development of the organization.

The crops of Messrs. Joe Myers, Wm. Myers, Joseph Myers, W. H. Pedrick, Paul Norton and O. V. Hickman were damaged by the hailstorm last Friday.

The Reid Hill baseball boys went to Vulcan on Monday evening but owing to the inclemency of the weather the Vulcan boys failed to appear. They were evidently afraid that the rain would take the curl out of their hair.

Miss Madge McEwan is a welcome addition to the district.

Mr. W.T. Wyatt has sold his farm to Mr. Luther Law.

The Sunny Glen school closed on Tuesday.

Mr. N. T. deWitt motored to McLeod on Sunday.

Messrs. N. T. deWitt and Paul Norton made a business trip to Calgary on Friday.

A programme and basket social was given at the Reid Hill school on Friday. Eighty-six dollars was taken up for the Red Cross fund.

Miss R. Thompson, teacher at the Marshall school, spent Sunday at the J. H. Smith home.

Messrs. Journey and L. Doug-

Dr. Nelson, who has been on a business visit to Winnipeg, returned to Vulcan on Sunday.

A dance in aid of the Red Cross was to have been held at J. A. Snow's farm on Friday evening. The crowd turned up, anticipating a good time, but the musicians failed to put in an appearance and no dance was held.

Mr. C. S. Houghtelin of Queens-town, weed inspector for the for the Marquis Municipality, is to attend the Weed Convention at Claresholm.

The Marquis Municipality held their regular monthly meeting on Saturday last.

"If you have a muddy complexion and dull eyes, you are constipated. Six glasses of water daily and one or two Rexall Orderlies at night correct this condition and make you as fit as a fiddle. 15c and 25c, at all Rexall Drug Stores. — D. C. Jones, druggist.

Born. To Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Hanson, on Thursday June 22nd, a daughter.

Wheat a few miles south of Vulcan measured on Sunday June 18th was twenty inches high. On the following Sunday it measured thirty inches, showing growth of ten inches in a week.

Last Friday last the district to the north and in the Buffalo Hills there was a hailstorm which did some little damage. The district east also experienced a storm. Although there was considerable damage to isolated spots the storm on the whole did not do much damage.

Miss Scott, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. McQueen, returned to Calgary on Monday.

Mr. E.G. McPherson has a fine show of alfalfa and clover on his place. The former stands about thirty inches high and is almost ready for cutting, and the clover stands twenty-two inches high.

Sunday School Convention

The Annual Sunday School Convention will meet at the Sunny Glen school house on Saturday July 8th, at 2 P. M. A good program is arranged and all interested in Sunday School work are cordially invited to attend. The ladies of Sunny Glen will provide a basket dinner at 6 P.M. The musical part of the program is in the hands of the Reid Hill singers. Several ministers including Bishop O.G. Alwood of Michigan will assist in the convention.

lass motored to Champion on Sunday.

E. Ellison left for Calgary on Monday.

Mrs. Bob Todd and daughter are visiting at her father's home. Mr. and Mrs. John McRoberts entertained a number of their friends and relatives on Sunday last.

Quite a number from this district went to Lake McGregor on Friday night. They all report having had a good time.

Some of our readers may be anxious to know the date of that dance in the new barn, which we mentioned two weeks ago. We are sorry to announce that it was called off just because we mentioned it, so we are not going to say another word about it or he may change his mind and fool us out of a 'chivoree'.

Mr. and Mrs. Shatts have been visiting friends on the reserve.

Mr. John McRoberts has started to build his new house.

Loma News

Miss McQuarrie who has been visiting with her sister Mrs. J. Morrison, has returned to her home in North Dakota.

Mrs. H. McLean has been visiting friends in Gleichen.

Mr. P. Enzenauer has purchased a new Ford car.

A large number of the Loma-ites gathered at the stampede grounds, Gleichen.

Watch the 'Advocate' for the Loma sports day.

Mr. H. Grieve was over to High River last week for a few days. Everybody's doing it. Doing what? Summer fallowing.

Mr. Kenneth McLean is home on a visit from Winnipeg where he has joined the colours.

Church Services

On Sunday last the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church was occupied by the Rev. J. Kennedy of Stavely, who preached to large congregations at both services. In his evening's sermon Mr. Kennedy dealt with the last few hours of Christ's life on earth.

Following the service there was a meeting of the congregation to decide whether it was necessary to ask further ministers to preach for the call. It was decided that there had been sufficient and that in two week's time, July 9th, the congregation would ask the Rev. Kerr, of Okotoks, to come to Vulcan and the choice would be made.

The pulpit on Sunday July 2nd will be occupied by the Rev. Mr. Scragg, of Calgary.

TWO LOCAL BOYS IN CASUALTY LIST

Harry Mould and Robert E. Love Reported Wounded.
C. Nelson, Brant, Killed

Harry Mould's name appears among the 'wounded' in the lists of June 27th. As to how serious his injuries are is not known. He joined the 31st Battalion and went to the front with the Second Canadian contingent, and has seen active service for about one year. A few months ago he had a mishap and was sent to hospital with a sprained knee, but that was not serious and he rejoined his regiment about a month after his mishap.

His home address is: 32 Marnoch Road, Crofton Park, Brockley, London, S.E., England.

Cyril Nelson, of Brant, who joined the 12th Mounted, has been killed in action at the front.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Love have received official information from Ottawa to the effect that their son, who was wounded on June the 4th, is suffering from shock and from shot wounds in the face, and has been admitted to a hospital in France.

Just prior to his being wounded his parents received two letters from him, but have not heard from him since. Just before he was wounded he had a narrow escape, being buried in a pile of earth which was the result of the explosion of a mine or shell.

Robert E. Love, who enlisted with the 3rd C.M.R., had been in the trenches eight months when he was wounded.

HAIL INSURANCE!

The British Crown wrote more Hail Insurance in the past two years in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan than any other old line insurance company in the business.

This is the best testimony to the splendid reputation built up by these "Best of All" Insurance Companies.

The Canada Hail has been writing hail insurance in Alberta for the past four years and has gained an enviable reputation for prompt and fair adjustments.

No other companies in the business have been able to equal the record of these two companies in making settlement of claims.

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TRY IT ON YOUR LIVE STOCK

It will keep them free from insect parasites and protect them against contagious diseases.

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Worn by every member of the family



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Ideal Silver Cream

It will clean more silverware in less time, with less expense, than any other preparation made. "Ideal" is not an electroplating preparation; it removes nothing but the dirt, leaving the silverware like new. Put up in eight and sixteen-ounce bottles, packed three dozen in case.

At All Jewellers

Valuable Clay Deposits

C.N.R. Building a Spur Line in Quebec That Will Open up Extensive Kaolin Beds

The ousting of German and Austrian porcelain wares from the Canadian market in favor of "Made in Canada" products has been brought appreciably closer by the construction of a spur line, by the Canadian Northern Railway from its Montfort branch, to an extensive deposit of Kaolin near Huberdeau, in Quebec. It is from similar deposits of that natural resource that manufacturers in the Teutonic empires have produced the supplies of china-ware that have been marketed to homes in all parts of the world, and the prevalence of the "Made in Germany" inscription on the underside of cups, saucers, and plates in the average home in Canada alone, furnishes an indication of the widespread character and value of the business.

But it is not in the manufacture of table wares alone that Kaolin is important. Large quantities are utilized in the production of the finer grades of printing paper, and in the making of insulators for high power electric transmission lines. Austrian makers had developed an international trade of considerable magnitude in the latter product before the outbreak of the war. Since the seas have been closed against the Austrian supplies the Japanese have gone into the business of making these essentials, and, largely because of the

WOMEN OF CANADA.

Fort Coulonge, Quebec.—"I am happy to tell you that your medicine did me wonderful good. I was troubled with weakness and I tried wines and other things but received very little benefit. I was young at the time and knew very little about medicines till a lady friend came to me with a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I became strong and a year afterward had twins."—Mrs. J. BRADY, Fort Coulonge, Quebec.

Thousands of women right here in Canada who are now blessed with robust health cannot understand why thousands of other women continue to worry and suffer when they can obtain for a trifling sum Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which will surely and quickly banish all pain, distress and misery and restore the womanly health.

Young mothers who preserve the charms of face and figure in spite of an increasing family and the care of growing children are always to be envied. "Favorite Prescription" gives the strength and health upon which happy motherhood depends. It enables the mother to nourish the infant life depending on her, and enjoy the happiness of watching the development of a perfectly healthy child.

A GREAT BOOK THAT EVERY WOMAN SHOULD HAVE.

Over a million copies of the "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser" are now in the hands of the people. It is a book that everyone should have and read in case of accident or sickness.

Send fifty cents (or stamps) for mailing charges to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., and enclose this notice and you will receive by return mail, all charges and customs duty prepaid, this valuable book.

W. N. U. 1107

What We Need as Farmers

What Farmers Need More Frequent Contact with Fellow Men to Stimulate Mental Action

Just now there are all sorts of theories put forth as to the need of the farmer—agitation on the subject of farm credits, increased marketing facilities, more and better co-operation along the lines of production of farm products, their sale and proper preparation for the consumer. All these and many more worthy subjects are being pressed upon the attention of the farmer. And yet progress is very slow. Why? For the reason that the one first and greatest need of the farmers must be met before these other things can follow. What is that need? A broader cultivation of the mind, so that we as farmers can successfully grasp these problems of the farm. We do not realize as we should that the isolation of our farm life breeds a mental aloofness and indifference, makes us dull and unresponsive to mental action. As a consequence all these good things that are put before us for adoption are imperfectly comprehended. We must comprehend better than we do the true philosophy and effect upon our minds of the kind of a life we are living. We must see that it is not our toil that makes us what we are so much as a lack of contact with one another and the outside world. The cities and villages are the great centres of mental activity. Why? Not because the people there toil less, but rather that they have greater and more frequent contact with each other.

The old Bible was right when it said, "as iron sharpeneth iron so does the countenance of a man that of his friend." Larger contact makes the city and village people more keenly alive to what they need as a class. Hence they co-operate together more readily to obtain what they need in the way of education of their children; the building of good streets, sewerage, electric lighting, and the agitation of public questions that effect the welfare of all.

Of course the concentration of life in these centres brings with it certain evils. Any form of life has its own evil, farm life as well as all others. But the great fact remains that close contact among men promotes mental activity and a lack of that contact promotes mental dullness. Now right at this point occurs the supreme need of every farmer's life. He must take extra effort to arouse his powers of mind, to increase his intelligence in order that he may see in their right light the problems that confront him. To this end he must become his own schoolmaster; supply himself with that class of reading that will stimulate his power to think and exercise good judgment.

First Traveller—So you have returned from Africa? Had any narrow escapes?

Second T.—Only one—a regular prize-winner. I should think.

First T.—Let me hear it.

Second T.—Well, I was chased by a big lion, and, having no cartridges left, I threw away my rifle and faced the brute; but as he sprang at me I caught him by the lower jaw with one hand and by the nose with the other. And there I stood and held his mouth open wide until he starved to death. A narrow escape, eh?

If All Played Out, Try This Prescription

When that overpowering weariness and a never-rested feeling comes over you, it shows some serious disorder is undermining your health. The cure is simple. Build up the system and nourish the body back to health by pure wholesome blood.

The one sure means of doing this is with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They are a marvellous aid to appetite—convert all you eat into nutriment and tissue-building material. Thus a weak body is supplied with new nerve fibre, hardy muscle and firm flesh. Lasting good health is sure to follow. If you really want to get well and stay well, use Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c per box at all dealers.

First Editor—Here's one of the most learned men in the country—Professor Skimmerton—just passed away. What shall I say about him?

Second Editor—You might refer to him as a finished scholar.

No child should be allowed to suffer an hour from worms when prompt relief can be got in a simple but strong remedy—Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

There is hope for the conscientious objector. Colonial Sir William Dunn in a recent speech, said that Mr. Lloyd-George was of opinion that they might be employed in repairing barbed wire at the front!

CHILDHOOD AILMENTS

The ailments of childhood are many but most of them are caused by some derangement of the stomach and bowels. Therefore to banish these troubles the stomach must be kept sweet and the bowels regular. To do this nothing can equal Baby's Own Tablets. Thousands of mothers have proved this. Among them is Mrs. Thomas Holmes, Blissfield, N. B., who writes: "Every mother in this locality uses Baby's Own Tablets as we all consider them the very best medicine for childhood ailments." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"National hatred is a singular thing. You will find it strongest and most violent where there is the lowest degree of culture." Thus spoke the German poet Goethe, but that was some years ago.

"So you were at Jack and Nellie's wedding, were you? How did Jack look during the ceremony?"

"He looked awfully solemn. But I suppose that was only natural, seeing that he was ringing his own bell."

The French Air Terror

Naverre, the French Aviator, Has Established a Reputation

Naverre is one of the national names of France and a wholesome terror to the aviators of Germany. A few weeks ago he brought down three machines of the enemy in the clouds above the sectors occupied by the Huns in the Verdun battle area. That made eight in all since he took to flying a few months after the war began.

When he had finished his triple victory at Verdun, he complained of the breakfast that was given him, cursed his fate that he had not wrought havoc upon four of the German air craft, and uttered a dissent against having to go to bed. Which simply means that Naverre has a temperamental. He can be angry, too, when out of sight in the heavens.

His observer on one occasion made him intensely wroth. When only about a hundred feet away from a German machine his companion fired at the aeroplane, and missed. Naverre immediately flew home, descended and opened a fire of vituperation upon his unfortunate second. "Give me a chance," said the observer, "and I will re-establish myself in your estimation." Naverre at first reluctantly and then generously consented. The chance came in two days after, when sailing through space Naverre spotted an aviator. Whirling up into the sky to get a proper height, he "peaked himself," in the flying language. That is, he made a nose-on charge.

This time the observer's nerve stood the test. He took the fire of the German without a quiver. When he was within 30 metres—Naverre's favorite fee—he opened upon the enemy. Both Germans were wounded and the engine was shot full of holes. Naverre circled about the plane after it landed and patted his observer on the back.

An Oil That is Famous.—Though Canada was not the birthplace of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, it is the home of that famous compound. From here its good name was spread to Central and South America, the West Indies, Australia and New Zealand. That is for afield enough to attest its excellence, for in all these countries it is on sale and in demand.

Out in Wisconsin the game warden, in making his rounds, came upon a youthful fisherman. To make sure that the boy was not disobeying the bass-fishing law, the warden took his string of fish out of the water and found only catfish, perch, and suckers on the line.

A few feet farther down the stream, however, he found a large black bass wiggling on a string weighted down with a stone. Naturally, the warden made inquiry of the boy as to what he was doing with that fish.

"Well, you see," explained the lad, "he's been taking my bait all the morning, and so I just tied him up there until I get through fishing."

Old Dutch

quickly removes stains and spots from such things as oil-cloth table tops



No March on Berlin

Germany has, we believe, shot her bolt on land whatever she may do by piracy in the effort to open the door of the seas. But that does not mean that she is not still a formidable foe. Put upon the defensive her power of resistance will be still little short of her maximum and no one at this stage of the war is likely to cultivate the old dreams of a march on Berlin. The war will not end in that way. It could only end in that way by an unthinkable sacrifice of life. It is much more likely to end when Germany realizes that she is beaten. Already she is realizing that she cannot win.

The Mesopotamian valley, up which the British expedition from the Persian Gulf has made its way, is, according to tradition, man's first—and last paradise. But Tommy Atkins, toiling through the sand under a blazing sun, fighting fleas and flies as well as Turks and Arabs, did not find the country Edenic. One night when the troops were trying to sleep one soldier was heard to say to another: "Ere, Bill, if this is the Garden of Eden, I wonder what Adam and Eve did with these 'ere mosquitoes a-buzzin' around 'em?"—New York Independent.

Some Canadians were recently digging a new line of trenches behind their line in France, writes an officer, when a jar was found in which were 200 silver crowns. The coins, which were in fine state of preservation, bore dates between 1745 and 1747—a period in which heavy fighting was taking place over the same ground in Flanders. Each member of the working party was given one of the coins as a souvenir.

Tailor how many pockets in your trousers?
Customer—Only one, please; my wife is a busy woman, and I want to save her time when she goes through them.

I cured a horse of the Mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT.
CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS, Dalhousie.

I cured a horse badly torn by a pitch fork, with MINARD'S LINIMENT.
St. Peter's. C. B. EDW. LINLIEF.

I cured a horse of a bad swelling by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Bathurst, N.B. THOS. W. PAYNE.

"In this war with Germany what do you propose doing?"
"The Government, if I could get a big supply contract."

Pat was very fond of strong tea. He always praised a housekeeper according to the strength of the tea she made. Recently the woman of the house where Pat worked was pouring out the tea for his breakfast. It was coming out very slowly, and the good woman asked Pat to excuse the teapot, as it had a bad spout. Pat (not liking the look of the tea) said sadly: "Oh, begorrah, ma'am, don't blame the teapot, because anything weak must go aisy."

He serves a bad master who serves the multitude.—Ex.

The Bile is an Antiseptic



Everything is good in its place. The bile, which, under certain conditions, causes so much distress, is of the greatest value as an antiseptic and cathartic when it is properly handled by the liver.

The chief function of the liver seems to be the filtering of bile from the blood, where it acts as a poison, and pouring it into the intestines, where it hastens the course of the food mass through the alimentary canal, and by its antiseptic influence prevents fermentation of the food.

When you suffer from biliousness and indigestion and have a coated tongue, bitter taste in the mouth, headaches and loss of appetite, you will do well to look to the condition of the liver. Other symptoms are wind on the stomach, which causes belching, and the formation of gas, which gives rise to dizziness and pains about the heart.

Because the liver has failed, the food in the alimentary canal is fermenting instead of being digested, looseness and constipation of the bowels alternate, the whole digestive system is thrown out of order and the blood is poisoned.

By immediately awakening the action of the liver and bowels, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills affords relief for this condition most promptly. On this account they are generally recognized as the most effective cure for biliousness, liver complaint, indigestion, constipation, and the pains and aches which arise from poisons in the blood. The benefits are lasting because this medicine removes the cause of trouble.

One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations disappoint.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

Dr. Chase's Recipe Book. 1,000 selected recipes sent free if you mention this paper.

GERMANY READY FOR PEACE BUT ONLY ON IMPOSSIBLE TERMS

BRITISH HISTORIAN'S INTERESTING INTERVIEW

Professor Oman Says That German Fighting Forces are Soon To Suffer Through Lack of Men, and That the Heavy Casualties are Having a Depressing Effect

"Lord Kitchener is reported to have said from the first that this will be a long war. I consider that its ending will prove to be more a question of psychology than of military happenings. But, in turn, it seems that military happenings alone will produce that state of public feeling in the belligerent countries upon which peace can be founded."

So Professor Oman, the distinguished Oxford historian, answered a question of the New York Times correspondent as to when and through what steps he thought the war would end. In 1884 Professor Oman brought out his first volume, "The Art of War in the Middle Ages." Since that date, as a study of his published works will recall, he has probably authoritatively explained more wars to more students of history than any other living historian. And his views upon the present war are interesting for further reasons. From the very beginning he has occupied a responsible post in connection with the censorship, and what is really more important—he typifies a "university influence" which in England traditionally sits at the right elbow of statesmen.

"My work in connection with the censorship keeps German newspapers in my hands about eight hours a day," he continued, "and I can't help feeling that the Germans are ready for peace. But, for peace only upon impossible terms. There is more fighting to be done."

"This means, then," I said, as Professor Oman paused and looked reflectively into the air, "that many precious lives are yet to be lost; that still deeper layers of the world's wealth are yet to be wasted away; that agonies of all sorts are yet to be endured. Therefore, professor, would you hold the immediate substitution of negotiations for battles to be deplorable?"

"Not by any means," he replied, "but what is the use when each side's terms are too far apart; when one side feels that they are on top today and the other side rightly mindful of the price they have already paid, is profoundly confident that they will be on top tomorrow? It is a high duty to see that in any case Germany's force-philosophy does not profit her. We have undertaken to see this war through to a successful end, and we have very good reasons for believing that we can do this if we only hang on."

"Let us take, for instance, the German casualties. A recent estimate by Colonel Reppington, the military correspondent of The Times, pretty accurately represents what the Germans have acknowledged. Out of a total available 9,000,000 men it is more than conservative to say that 2,700,000 are already out of action for good. A simple calculation will show how such losses, even taking into account the classes which are yearly called to the colors, must in the end exhaust their reserves. And, this being the case, it is demonstrable that their fighting forces will eventually suffer through lack of men."

"The way in which they made their casualties public is very significant. At the commencement of the war they printed the most elaborate details of every casualty, the place and date of the action were given, the character of the wound stated, and sometimes it was even told where the man was in hospital. All of this, too, was allowed to be reprinted in the newspapers. But now the German papers are not allowed to reprint or even to comment upon the casualties, and the full details as given in the earlier months of the war, are no longer stated in the official lists. The normal German regiments are so local that when a battalion is exterminated the local effect would be too depressing, as indeed it has proved."

"But there are a number of interesting things besides this, which a constant comparison since the war of the British and German press brought home to me. One is the very careful and astute editing and garbling which news from English papers receives, and even American news, for that matter. Colonel Harvey, for instance, was probably astonished when passages from an article of his entitled 'England Today,' which appeared in the January number of The North American Review, were joyfully quoted out of their context by the Hamburger Nachrichten as substantiating British atrocities."

"Then it is most interesting to see how 'inspired' leaders, or, as you say, editors, appear simultaneously in such differently motivated papers as the Socialistic Vorwarts, and let us say, a militaristic and agrarian mouthpiece like the Deutsche Tageszeitung. The official character of these articles gives itself away by the simultaneous appearance and identical wording, and they seem to me to be appearing more frequently now than during the earlier stages of the war. This indicates that the people need encouraging, and is just one more bit of evidence that makes it clearly expedient, as well as our duty, to keep on affecting German psychology."

Professor Oman stopped talking, and walked across the room to where some bookshelves, which covered a quarter of the whole wall space, were bursting with volumes dealing with the American civil war. "I am looking," he explained, "to see if it was General Robert E. Lee, who spoke of duty as the 'sublimest' word in the English language."

Newspaper—Well, my dear, did the photographer succeed in making the baby look pleasant?

Mrs. Newspaper—No; the baby succeeded in making the photographer look unpleasant.

Miracle Wheat

Popular Ideas Regarding Alleged Productivity of Certain Varieties of Wheat

The United States department of agriculture disposes of the "miracle" wheat idea in the following statement.

The notion that there is a wonderful wheat which will make the fortune of anyone who plants it seems to be almost as old as agriculture itself. In this country, at least, such an assertion was made for the so-called Jerusalem wheat as early as 1870, and under the name of Alaska wheat, this identical variety is still being pushed upon the unwary at exorbitant prices for seed. Almost equally exaggerated claims are made for the Stoner variety, but this particular wheat has not such a long history.

Because of the many attempts made by promoters to toast this wheat under one name or another on the farms of the country, the United States department of agriculture has made careful tests of their value. In bulletin 357 the results of these tests are said to show conclusively that neither of these varieties of wheat possesses any peculiar quality which justifies high prices for the seed.

As a matter of fact, the so-called Alaska wheat belongs to the Poulard sub-species. Poulard wheats are grown to some extent in the Mediterranean region of Europe, but not to any commercial extent in this country. The tests of the wheat made by the department of agriculture in a number of different conditions have never resulted in extraordinary yields and, in many instances, not even fair yields have been obtained. Milling tests have shown also that in this respect Alaska wheat is not as good as many other widely grown varieties.

These facts, however, have not prevented the promoters at various times from asserting that yields of from 100 to 225 bushels an acre can be obtained from this wheat.

These pretensions have been bolstered up by financial explanations of its origin. According to one authority the probabilities are that the Jerusalem wheat, which Dr. Keim had in 1807, originated in Palestine. A traveler brought a small sheaf of it back with him to Ireland and hung it as a sign above the alehouse which he kept in Dublin.

A farmer chanced to pick up some seeds from the sheaf, planted them, and some years later sold the produce of several acres at about \$3.50 a bushel. Some of this seed was brought over to America and distributed among the members of the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. In this way it probably came to the knowledge of Dr. Keim. The members of the society, however, do not appear to have appreciated it, for it created no stir in this country.

This is the most authentic explanation of its introduction that we have. A favorite story with promoters is to the effect that when the coffin of an Egyptian mummy 1,000 or 4,000 years old was opened some wheat was found in it. The seed was planted, but only a single kernel grew.

This, however, was a wonderful yield and very different from any other wheat known. This story is responsible for such names as "Mummy," "Wheat 3,000 Years Old," "Egyptian" and "Miracle."

It is, of course, an absurdity, for even under the most favorable conditions seeds of wheat do not keep their vitality more than a few years.

In 1908 this wheat was brought forward again, this time not as a product of Egypt, but of Alaska. It was asserted that an Idaho farmer had found in a secluded spot of the Alaskan coast a wheat plant with a branched head. He had brought back one head, sowed its seed that fall (in 1904), obtained 7 pounds to sow in 1905, and by 1906 had 1,545 pounds, an increase of 220 fold. From this it was argued that one bushel of seed per acre would produce 220 bushels. A seed grain company had obtained the seed from the farmer and would dispense it at the rate of \$20 a bushel.

Upon investigation the department found that about 700 acres of the wheat were being grown for the company in Idaho. The average yield an acre was estimated, not at 220 bushels but at 25 bushels. This investigation was followed by a warning notice from the department and also by a fraud order from the postoffice department against the advertising material circulated by the company. In spite of this fact, however, another campaign was begun in 1909, and in 1915 the wheat was actually placed on exhibition at the Panama-Pacific exposition. Last year also the same wheat was offered for sale at \$7 a bushel under the name of Egyptian seven-headed wheat. At other times this wheat has been sold under the names of Eldorado, many-headed, Many-Spiked, Multiple-Headed, Reed Smyrna, Syrian and Wild Goose.

The claims made by the promoters of the "Stoner" or "Miracle" wheat are fully as exaggerated, though less romantic, than those of the Alaska wheat.

According to the discoverer, in the spring of 1904 he noticed a large bunch of grass in his garden, which, when headed, proved to be wheat. It had 142 stems or tillers, and he became convinced that its remarkable tillering capacity would make it a very wonderful wheat.

The three great advantages which he asserted that this wheat possessed were that it would outyield any other variety anywhere, that it sent up other stems from one seed than any other variety of wheat, and that 20 pounds of seed an acre produced the maximum yields, while other varieties required 120 pounds.

These assertions were investigated by the department in much more extensive experiments than it made with the Alaska wheat. The tests show that the Stoner wheat is not so good as some of the wheats now grown in the eastern half of the United States, but is somewhat better than others. On the whole, it is of average value.

India has 17,390,000 acres planted to cotton and expects a 1916 crop of 3,687,000 bales of 400 lbs. each.

The Gasoline Shortage

Western Canada May Plan an Important Part in Solving the Difficulty

Hard on the wheels of the automobile comes a problem born of its popularity. Ten years ago the automobile was built for men of wealth. Its cost made it the symbol of that class which does not mind the price. With a one-lunger at fifteen hundred dollars, and the more advanced two and four cylinder cars at twice that figure, the dream of the horseless carriage as the universal vehicle was utopian indeed.

But inventors and manufacturers assured the public the dream would be realized. The prices of a decade ago were due to costly experiments, exclusive patents, and limited production. These conditions would pass away. One maker said he would build a car so cheap that the man who could not afford to keep a horse and buggy would drive it. This promise had been literally fulfilled. In the United States alone there are today 2,225,000 automobiles in use, compared with 85,000 in 1905, and 10,000 in 1899. The automobile is one of the great popularities of the present.

And born of this popularity comes a problem, foreseen only by the more astute. A run without powder and a locomotive without coal are of exactly the same service as an automobile without gasoline. Enormous efforts have been made by the oil industry to keep pace with the demand. The production of gasoline in the United States has been increased from 6,680,000 barrels in 1899 to 41,600,000 barrels in 1915, an increase of 512 per cent. But in the same period the automobiles in use increased 22,150 per cent, not to speak of the motor boats, motor trucks, farm tractors, gasoline engines, motor cycles and aeroplanes.

The situation is an unusual one. When a shortage occurs in wheat, or cotton, or beef, or manufactured products, the rising price induces a greater production, and the balance is, at least in some degree, restored. But gasoline is a natural product, which, when consumed, cannot be restored. There is just so much gasoline in the bowels of the earth: when it has been pumped out, there will be no more gasoline. And already the day of exhaustion seems near at hand. Secretary of the Interior Lane, of the United States, finds that some oil fields are already 93 per cent exhausted, and many of the biggest fields are over fifty per cent exhausted. Worse still, the best gasoline fields are being exhausted first. The average production for 1915 was 6.12 gallons of crude oil to one gallon of gasoline, but in some of the big fields remaining, four gallons of crude oil are required to produce one gallon of gasoline.

The matter is one of peculiar interest to Western Canada. With a prosperous farming community, a country of great distances and good natural roads, Western Canada is, par excellence, the home of the automobile. With millions of acres of fertile soil unbroken by root or stone, Western Canada offers fields for motor traction unknown in other lands. With the steadily increasing industrial importance of mixed agriculture, calling for the gasoline engine on every farm, the question of power supply is one of first importance.

And it may be that Western Canada, which is so keenly interested in this question, will play a big part in its solution. Already oil with a very high gasoline content has been tapped in Alberta, and it is impossible to say what the future may bring forth in oil development in the province. Enormous quantities of wet gas (natural gas saturated with gasoline) are blowing into the atmosphere. By distillation this gasoline can be saved, and some success has already attended efforts in that direction.

Then there is the possibility of a substitute liquid to take the place of gasoline. Science is looking towards alcohol, which can be produced from many vegetable matters, and with great success from potatoes. According to Government returns Alberta grows more potatoes to the acre than any state in the United States, and these potatoes are grown on cheap land compared with land valued at one hundred dollars an acre and more. After potatoes have been used in the manufacture of alcohol, the by-product makes an excellent feed for stock. If the imagination could grasp the unoccupied millions of Alberta's rich acres producing potatoes for the manufacture of alcohol, with the by-product being converted into beef, both gasoline and meat problems of civilization would be on a fair way to solution.

During the service in a little country church three ladies were obliged to take shelter there from a heavy shower.

The officiating minister, knowing who they were, and wishing to be respectful to them, stooped down to the clerk, who was on his knees, and whispered: "Three chairs for the ladies."

The man, who was rather deaf, looked up and shouted: "Three cheers for the ladies!" which were given with hearty good-will.

German Socialist Soldiers Executed. Swiss Socialists report they have received information that three German officers and thirty-two soldiers, all Socialists, have been shot for distributing in the trenches a pamphlet concerning the second Socialist peace conference at Reimervald, near Bern. A this conference protests were made by Socialists against the methods of warfare which the delegates stated had been adopted by the Germans.

Kedleston Hall, the inheritance of the Curzon family about two miles outside of Derby, in the midlands of England, remarkable for a very large circular hall, is the model which was copied when the Viceregal residence at Calcutta was built, so that when George Nathaniel Curzon became Governor-General of India he had the curious experience of living in a replica of his ancestral home.

FEELING IN GERMANY AGAINST THE WAR LORD IS ON THE INCREASE

NEUTRAL VISITOR TO GERMANY IS ASTOUNDED

There Has Been a Veritable Revolution of Feeling Against the Continuance of the War, and Many Signs of Civil Strife Are Becoming More and More Apparent

Will Develop Resources

C. P. R. Makes Plans For Instituting Department of Research

In discussion the plan of Lord Shaughnessy, recently announced, of establishing a department of research in connection with Canadian railway affairs, the Manitoba Free Press says editorially.

"In writing of the foresight, the breadth of mental grasp and the imagination which are essential to real efficiency in both statesmanship and in captaincy in industrial development K. G. Wells points out that these two forms of constructive leadership have a great deal in common. That Lord Shaughnessy, of the C. P. R., furnishes a case in point, is brought freshly in evidence by the announcement that he has made arrangements for the carrying on by a specially chartered geological, chemical, geologists, meteorologists, metallurgists, engineers and managers of research work in regard to the natural resources and industrial possibilities in the territory served by that railway system. Notwithstanding the advances made in the past quarter of a century, only a small fraction of the natural resources of the Dominion has as yet been turned into practical account. Our country has gold, silver, platinum, lead, zinc, antimony, oilshale, asbestos, mica, nickel, cobalt, manganese, magnesite, graphite, talc, feldspar, and other minerals, besides iron and coal, which have not been investigated with anything like scientific thoroughness. And the mineral resources are only one department of Canada's great natural endowment."

"As an illustration of the slowness of the development of such resources in many cases it may be mentioned that at the time when the management of that railway system decided to use Canadian hardwoods for decoration and interior work in coaches and in hotels, and in other buildings, it was found that the source of supply was very limited. Although the hardwood resources of our country are immense, there had been little development of these resources, and foreign woods were being largely imported."

"The parent company of the Canadian organization which Lord Shaughnessy announces the establishment of, with headquarters at Montreal, is known the world over for work in chemical, metallurgical and other research work, which its experts have done, while the purpose is principally to make the most of natural resources and industrial possibilities in the country served by the C. P. R., everything possible in addition will be done, it is announced to aid the work of securing for Canada the place where vast and varied wealth of natural resources (provided intelligence and energy be used in making the most of the possibilities they present,) should command in the world's industrial market."

Lake of Pure Soda

Valuable Possession Soon to be Acquired by Great Britain

It is reported that before the war one of the largest importers of soda in Great Britain, had acquired vast lakes in British East Africa with the object of bringing about a startling reduction in the price of soap. On the outbreak of the war that ambition was scorched, but not killed.

General Smuts, by his recent victories in Unbugive and Salanga is bringing the day perceptibly nearer when the other great soda lakes in East Africa belonging to the enemy will become one of the new assets of the British Empire. As soda enters largely into the manufacture of soap, the soap king referred to may soon see the realization of his laudable dream.

Be that as it may, it is certain that the capture of the great German colony will form one of the great prizes of war.

The colony is the largest and most profitable of the German colonies, with 7,515,666 inhabitants. The varied resources of a territory nearly twice as large as France are immense.

Among the known sodic deposits some are subterranean, while many others in the desert regions of western America, South America, Africa, Turkistan, etc., are on the surface. It may be noted in this connection that an important discovery, made recently in the centre of the African continent, was announced shortly before the war by Paul Kestner, the eminent engineer of Lille. To the east of the great Lake Victoria and about 200 miles from the shore of the Indian Ocean is a lake with an area of about twenty-five square miles, formed apparently of one single mass of solid sesquicarbonate of soda, almost chemically pure. According to Mr. Trowbridge, an English engineer who has explored it, soundings at various points of Lake Magadi found no bottom at nine feet. Possibly the depth is twice, three times, or even ten times, as great as this.

Mr. Trowbridge notes that the lake is fed by many streams that bring to it water charged, and sometimes saturated, with carbonate of soda, which shows that the real deposit is not the lake itself, but that there is somewhere another deposit of unknown but enormous importance. This is washed by waters that carry its soda into the lake under the boiling sun of the tropics, and then the water evaporates and deposits the salts."

The London Daily Chronicle's Amsterdam correspondent sends an account of a visit to Germany and Belgium just made by a neutral of high connection, who says:

"I was in Germany about three months ago when hope was high; Verdun had not brought its disillusionment. But now I never could believe an entire national spirit could change so completely. There has been a veritable revolution in feeling and opinion. What astonished me more than anything else was the outbreak of feeling against the Kaiser. I could never have believed such a change possible to the German people. And not only the people. The same spirit of revolt shows itself among the others. The Kaiser, of course, has his bands of supporters both in the army and among the people and in this fact I sometimes thought I saw signs of civil strife, which a more and more threatening to rend Germany in twain. Very soon, unless I completely mistake the signs, it will be only pro-Kaiser and anti-Kaiser, and one side or the other will be driven out of sight."

"At present, owing to the unwillingness of the great majority to show their feelings openly, it appears the pro-Kaiser party is the stronger, but once there is an open breach I believe the others will prove immeasurably more numerous and influential. If the universal and deep desire of the entire people has any power to make itself felt in the councils of Germany, then peace ought not to be far away."

"As for the condition of Belgium, what strikes one there is the dreadful scarcity of food. For three months the people of Brussels have scarcely seen a potato. I often wondered what was happening to the stores which the United States is sending for the Belgians. I did hear a story which gave me some idea of what is going on. It is the custom for the burgomasters of the smaller Belgian towns to send in a statement of the urgent requirements to headquarters at Brussels. When the supplies arrived in these small places there was of course a tremendous demand from the population, but I was assured that before the distribution to the public took place the officers of the German forces there first had their pick. When they had finished there often was not much left for the famished people."

Demand for Eggs

For many years Canada produced more eggs than we needed, and we were able to make large shipments abroad. We kept on increasing our poultry, but at the same time our towns and cities were growing in size and the consumption of eggs increased more rapidly than the production. The result was that our exports gradually disappeared, and strange to say, agricultural Canada became an egg-importing country. People were surprised to learn that though the press that shipments came in, sometimes from Russia and frequently from China—two of the greatest egg-producing countries in the world. Of recent years enormous quantities of cold-storage eggs from the United States have been brought in to make up for our deficiency. Since the war broke out the foreign supplies for Great Britain have been seriously interfered with. Trade with Russia has been largely cut off. There was, therefore, an opportunity for the shipment of Canadian eggs to Great Britain.

In the Patriotism and production campaign of last year it was stated that there would be a deficiency of 100,000,000 eggs in Great Britain, thus opening up an enormous market to Canada. In addition to the regular consumption there has been an increasing demand for strictly fresh eggs for hospital requirements. The call for fresh eggs has been as insistent as the call for socks and Red Cross funds. Canadian eggs inspected and graded have found a ready market. This market can be held during the war and after the war if we are ready to take advantage of it.

Particular attention is given to this question in The Agricultural War Book for 1916. The outlook as to demand and prices is such as to warrant our people in giving careful consideration to it. Thousands of families who do not keep fowl have here an opportunity. Instructions and suggestions are available in every province. The Dominion Department of Agriculture has a number of very valuable bulletins, and every province of Canada has a well-organized Poultry Branch ready to give advice. It is the most interesting problem. The United States calculations are that the average hen on the average lays 70 eggs per year. Our Canadian hen, partly from climatic reasons, falls short of this—some calculate by at least 20 eggs. The profitable flock should show an average of at least 120 eggs. The work carried on in developing bred-to-lay fowl and the results of egg-laying contests open up a most interesting field. The record is today held by a hen in Delaware. This hen laid no less than 314 eggs in one year. Last year the Canadian hen did her duty, the biggest ever—320,000,000. She can do much better if we give her a chance. There are thousands of families in villages and towns who can keep a small flock at very little expense, thereby serving their own table and helping to increase the exports. Even with eggs we can help finance the war. Meat prices are advancing and the cost of living is going up. Only half a dozen eggs will be a great help for the home-table. Perhaps, in addition, you can put away half a dozen for use next fall and winter.

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The Church in Town.

After having had four ministers to preach for the call to the Presbyterian Church, the congregation have decided to make their choice and issue a call to one of the four to fill the vacancy.

According to the rule of the Presbyterian Church only members are eligible to vote on the call, but while this so many of the members hold the view that those who are not members but have given their support to the Church ought to have a say in the matter as the congregation in Vulcan is really an Union congregation, people of all denominations attending and helping to maintain the Church.

This is only a fair view of the matter and we trust that it can be so worked that the choice of the majority of the congregation will have some tendency in the final decision. At a time such as this when the Church is embarking on what might be considered another phase of its life here, not only a section, but the whole of the district ought, if possible, to be taken into the consideration and confidence of the Church with a view towards securing the unanimous co-operation of everybody. Too long has the Church appeared as something apart from the general life of the district, something to be treated with apathy. Now is the time to enlist individual interest and effort and so make the Church a matter of individual and collective responsibility, and unless this is done now there is a danger of things being inactive.

Public Responsibility and the Liquor Act.

At the end of this week the province comes under the Liquor Act which is known as the Prohibition measure, and we find ourselves bumped into the 'dry' period all at once as it were, with little or no organization for carrying out the work for which we voted last year. It is remarkable how much apathy has been displayed in this matter which is practically the most important piece of legislation passed in the history of the province. We are on the brink of a radical change affecting our social and economic life, brought about by our own wisdoms and endeavours and yet, notwithstanding the importance of it, from the time we voted to the day the Act comes into force not a hand has been turned to facilitate the working of the Act.

Admittedly the province is facing a proposition which has a great deal of gravity in it, as the changed conditions are going to lay the law open to a great deal of abuse. The people will naturally look to the authorities to do the work. But this time the case is different; the people asked for the law and passed it, and it is the duty of the people to see that the Act is enforced with their co-operation. The authorities will not be able to do the work alone, they must have the co-operation of the people and the people must be ready to give it unstintingly. If they do that we may look for a good workable result from the Act; on the other hand, if they withhold their help, the Act is liable to degenerate into a farce.

A Word to the Wise

Friday evening's storm, which caught districts close to Vulcan, and did some slight damage by hail, ought to act as a warning to farmers who have not yet

carried their consideration of hail insurance to practical ends.

Insurance is generally a matter to which the average person in any walk of life gives a detached sort of consideration, something towards which he pays and never sees the return for his money. There is an atmosphere of the impersonal about it somehow, so it appears, and the man who pays his money in premiums does so with a certain amount of reluctance, never expecting anything untoward to happen.

Friday evening's threatening ought to be sufficient to carry a moral to every farmer in the district. His crop has been coming along most favourably under the ideal conditions which have prevailed for the past Spring, and nothing could look more promising than the average field of grain through this district. It represents all his work for the past months, and, perhaps, what is more, the greater part of his income for the coming fall and winter, and if he lost it the loss would be irremedial. Under the circumstances the only thing to do is to play safe, and the farmer who does that loses no time in seeing that his crop is covered by hail insurance.

For Good, Clean Government.

The proceedings of the Meredith-Duff commission are over and in a few days the report of their investigation into the Shell committee affairs is to be made public. Meanwhile very little can be said beyond that Colonel J. Wesley Allison has not come through the fire unscathed. What ever may be said about Sir Sam Hughes one thing seems certain, he was above the methods of his friend however much he may have been misled by him.

But the alarming thing to Canadians all over the country is that so many of our affairs of honour and business of state find their way into the hands of men who have no regard whatever for the public welfare, men who put their own selfish interests before the welfare of the country they are serving. Not once or twice has this state of affairs shown itself in recent months but the same streak has been shown to exist in provincial matters as well and we have only to look to the provinces east of us to know how true this is. There is seemingly an epidemic among a certain class of our rulers to make profit at the public expense no matter what the consequences may be, and no lengths are too great for them provided they get what they are after.

There have been so many of these scandals that the public is beginning to show a certain amount of apathy in regard to them and to treat them as inevitable. But there will come a time, and it is not far distant, when the people of the Dominion will demand that their affairs be placed in the hands of men who can do the work well and cleanly and uphold the traditions of good and straightforward government.

Notes

Celebrate at Vulcan on the first of July.

Only three more days of the bar in Alberta and then, but what of the men who have spent the best part of their lives and every nickel there?

Our remarks in last week's issue anent the need for a pound-keeper have been widely discussed in town, and we are reminded that someone is required to fill the office of town constable, a very necessary reminder at a time when we are about to jump from 'wet' to 'dry'.

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240 Garments, equal number shirts and drawers

2 shirts or drawers - - - 65c

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All sizes from 34 to 44. Don't wait or your size will be gone

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Rev. D. K. Allan, Pastor; Mr. H. F. Richardson, Supt. Sunday School; F. A. Elves, Clerk of Session; R. L. Elves, Clerk of Managers.

Morning Service 11 a.m., Sunday School 2.30 p.m.; Evening Service 7.30 p.m. Services held in the Masonic Hall

Ladies Aid meets last Thursday of each month. Mrs. F. A. Elves, President; Mrs. W. F. Jennejohn, Vice-President; Mrs. D. K. Allan, Secretary; Mrs. A. M. Trail, Treasurer.

Lodge: Directory

VULCAN LODGE No. 74, A. F. & A. M. G. R. A. Regular meeting on the Tuesday on or before the full moon. Lodge of instruction two weeks before regular meeting. Visiting brothers welcome.

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D. C. Jones, Secretary.

I. O. O. F., SAMARITAN LODGE

No. 91, VULCAN, ALBERTA. Lodge meets every Wednesday, at 8.00 p.m. Visiting brothers welcome.

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Homestead Regulations

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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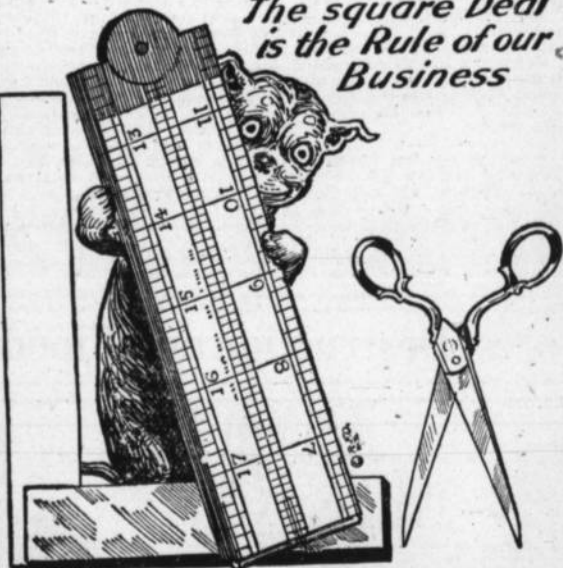
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ALBERTA

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The square deal wins; we know it. You'll
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give standard, reliable hardware at low
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Don't forget an oil stone for the hot weather.

George Pettman

Vulcan,

Alberta

SERBIAN RELIEF

So many demands have been
made on public generosity as a
result of the war that there might
be hesitancy in presenting another
if the needs were not so great.
The Canadian public have met
all demands nobly, but it is still
safe to say that those who are
staying at home in peace are con-
tributing very much less than
those who have gone to fight for
the cause of human liberty. Com-
pared with some of the unfortun-
ate countries of Europe, Canada
scarcely knows she is at war.

One of the most unfortunate
of the little nations, in whose
cause our Empire has taken up
this great fight, is Serbia. It
was the spirit of the Serbian peo-
ple, which refused to abase itself
before Austria and Germany, that
was used as a pretext by those
nations for this war, and Serbia
has suffered for her liberty per-
haps even more than Belgium,
although the distress of the Ser-
bian people has not been so pro-
minently before the Canadian
public.

The recent visit of Mrs. Pank-
hurst to Calgary resulted in the
organization of a branch of the
Canadian Serbian Relief Society
with Mr. J. S. Dennis, assistant
to the president of the Canadian
Pacific Railway, as president, and
Rev. Cox Clarke of Calgary, sec-
retary-treasurer. A committee
of prominent men and women
complete the organization, and an
appeal is now made for funds to
assist the families of our des-
titute Allies in Serbia. Contribu-
tions may be made in goods but
cash is preferred as it can be for-
warded more quickly and gives
more immediate relief.

The need is very great and it
is felt that this appeal will not
fall unheeded by the people of
Alberta. Already some substan-
tial subscriptions have been re-
ceived, and others, sent either
to Mr. Dennis or to the Rev. Cox
Clarke, 808 18th Avenue West,
Calgary, will be promptly ack-
nowledged and at once placed in
the way of assisting a noble peo-
ple who are reduced to destitute-
ness by the ravages of war.

Reports as to stampedes this
year show a decline both in pri-
vate performance and public in-
terest. It looks very much as if
the day of the stampede was rap-
idly passing to the shades, some-
thing about which old timers
will speak as part of the good old
days.

A new sidewalk is being laid
in Vulcan Street in continuation
from the barracks to the residen-
tial quarter. For long enough
the question as to whether this
was really a necessity or only a
fad was discussed; now it be-
comes a practical utility.

LOSSES OF PIGS

A severe winter is usually fol-
lowed by reports of heavy losses
of young pigs. This year is no
exception to the rule. Mr. M. F.
Stevens, Provincial Live Stock
Commissioner, has visited a
number of farms from which re-
ports of this kind have come.
Although he does not claim to
have discovered the precise
cause in every instance, he does
not hesitate to classify the causes,
in the majority of cases, under
the following headings.

The losses among pigs farrow-
ed in February are, as a rule,
heavy. In seasons when the wea-
ther is as cold as it was during last
February the losses are particu-
larly heavy. This fact alone
would account for many deaths.

Animals confined within poor-
ly lighted and ill ventilated hous-
ings cannot thrive, and young
animals cannot develop strength
nor resist disease in such places.
Pneumonia doubtless caused
most of the deaths among the
early farrowed animals that were
thus cared for.

Barley was relatively cheaper
than oats last winter, and many
farmers yielded to the tempta-
tion to feed it to their brood sows.
Barley develops fat but not bone
and muscle. Bone and muscle,
but not fat, are what the young
animal requires in order to enable
it to avoid danger and keep from
being laid on and suffocated in
the nest.

The swine grower who likes to
feed liberally is usually a heavy
loser from "thumps." Feeding
the sow heavily on heating foods,
particularly barley, wheat, rye
or spelt, and keeping her con-
fined in a pen is likely to result
in "thumps" among the young
pigs. Turn the sow out, feed a
thin slop of ground oats, and pro-
vide succulent feed or roots or
green forage of some kind.

Some swine growers went to
the opposite extreme. They fed
their sows out of doors during
the coldest of weather. In many
cases these had to wade through
snow drifts when going from the
nesting place to the feeding
ground. The result was that
some of them froze their teats
and were therefore unable to
suckle their young, which died of
starvation.

Swine growers who have
suffered losses of young pigs
should write to the Department
of Agriculture, Edmonton, and
ask for a copy of live stock pam-
phlet entitled "Preparing for the
Pig Crop," also pamphlet en-
titled "The Suckling Period."

ESTRAY—One dark brown mare,
face and hind feet white, in foal, or
foal by side, branded L.V. on right
shoulder. Also one brown yearling filly,
face and hind feet white. A suitable
reward will be given leading to recovery
of same. H. A. BADEN, N.W. quarter
14-18-23, Hearnleigh, P. O., Alberta.
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His long experience on
all kinds of plow work
enables him to turn
out only first-class
work. Satisfaction
Guaranteed.

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General Black-
smithing Done
in Quick
Order

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Shop**
G. McQueen, Prop.

Village of Vulcan NOTICE

Take notice that all animals running
at large in the village, with the exception
of milk cows, will be impounded with-
out further notice.

All dogs, not having licences for 1916
will be destroyed.

By order of council, A. J. Flood,
Secretary-Treasurer.

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Machinery and TWINE

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VULCAN ALBERTA

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OR
WAR VETERANS CLUB CALGARY
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Oh I SAY

Before you build, it
will pay you to see
Carpenter Nick Sullivan
Get a free estimate
and price. Nothing
too rough or too
smooth. Contract or
day work.

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Avenue, Vulcan, Alberta.

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AND
WINDOWS
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Work

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Vulcan, Alberta

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to be scarce and high
priced this year. Place
your order now and
protect yourself.

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the latest improve-
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far better than with a coal range
because the flame is continuously
steady. The New Perfection gives
perfect combustion and greatest econ-
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Royalite Coal Oil gives best
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THE IMPERIAL OIL
COMPANY LIMITED
BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES



LADY URSULA'S HUSBAND

—BY—
FLORENCE WARDEN

Word, Luck & Co., Limited
TORONTO

(Continued)

"Come, Tom, you are unreasonable. If you are so foolish as to think my husband has no right to these things can't you at least see that it is for your friends the police, and not for you, to interfere in the matter? If they think my husband is in possession of property to which he has no right, what can be simpler than for them to arrest him, and to charge him openly."

Lord Eastling knew that the reasons given by Redding were quite strong and sufficient, but they would not have had any effect upon his sister's blinded eyes. The case for the police was that Paul Payne was a rascal too clever for them to get in to a corner.

"You wouldn't like them to do that, would you?" he asked after a pause.

"I would much rather endure that than this sort of under-current of suspicion, into which even you have been drawn," said Lady Ursula.

"And you wouldn't be glad of the opportunity of clearing away all suspicion, by allowing the police to inspect the jewels?"

Lady Ursula grew pale. She was feeling acutely the aspersions cast upon the man she had married, bravely as she fought the fight for him. She did not answer at once, but when she did it was with decision.

"No," she said. "I would not. Leave the police to do their own work, Tom, and let me have these things back. They're mine, and I have a right to them."

He hesitated a moment, then shrugged his shoulders.

"All right," he said. "I'll give them to you. But if you find yourselves suddenly confronted by a couple of gendarmes, accompanied by a man from Scotland Yard, remember that I could have saved you from all the scandal and humiliation of such a visit, if you had let me have my way."

Lady Ursula was not proof against the earnestness of her brother's tone. She felt unpleasantly sure that he believed what he said. At the same time she stubbornly persisted in trusting her husband.

At last, with a little laugh of relief, as one who has discovered a way out of her difficulties, she looked into his face and said:

"Look here, Tom. I've found a way out. If you will let me take the things back now I will promise you this: that if you bring a policeman with you to see these jewels, I will show them unhesitatingly. I promise, and you know I always keep my word."

Lord Eastling nodded. He had to be content with that, for he recognized the fact that he was no longer within his rights in carrying off the jewellery when its owner demanded the return of it.

Nevertheless, as he gave it up to her, and put her into a sacre and bade her good-bye, he felt a sinister presentiment that they were only at the beginning of their troubles over the Payne jewels.

And why had not Paul Payne, in the full consciousness of his rights and of his indignation at his brother-in-law's action, not come himself with his wife to demand the restitution of the gems?

CHAPTER VIII.

Lady Ursula was not quite as free from doubt as she seemed. As she drove back to the hotel where her husband was waiting for her, she was beset by vague fears. They were doubts of Paul. He had undoubtedly increased his hold upon her affections by the events of the morning, for the momentary display of brutality to which he had treated her had given him the opportunity of showing a remorse so tender, a humility so profound, that she could not but feel her hold upon him to be strong, and she said to herself in the innocence of her heart, that if he were really the unworthy fellow he had so often declared himself to be, he was certainly open to good influences.

With all the fervour of her pure soul she prayed that those influences might be brought to bear, through her own modest instrumentality, and that the man who seemed so conscious of his own unworthiness might become the paragon she already could not help considering him.

In the meantime, as she was not by any means a fool, she thought over this mysterious question of the jewellery, and came to a certain conclusion.

Not for one moment did she suspect that they were other than the family treasures of the Payne family, some in their original state, and others reset, as Paul had stated.

Not for one moment, either, did she doubt the story told by her brother, that he was anxious to show the jewels to someone who had made him believe that there was a doubt about Paul's honesty, and his right to possess them.

Lady Ursula, however, who was older than Lord Eastling, and who looked upon him as scarcely more than a boy and easy to influence, did not believe that it was a real representative of the London police that he wished to submit the jewels.

For why, she argued to herself, should the police go to work in such a roundabout way, in dealing with a man whom they suspected of being a jewel thief?

She could not know, poor, innocent lady, the full extent of her confidences

between the detective and Lord Eastling, the nature of the communication which existed of being cautious in dealing with a man of such proved artfulness as Paul Payne, alias Syd Tomkinson.

The conclusion to which she came was that the jewels were being followed by persons who knew all about their value, and who were determined to leave no stone unturned in their efforts to obtain possession of them. She thought that Lord Eastling had been approached by some man who falsely represented himself as a Scotland Yard officer, that the young man had been imposed upon, and urged to get possession of the jewels, so that he might be dispossessed of them on the journey home.

In the meantime Lord Eastling was a prey to the most anxious misgivings. He was conscious that he had done the only thing possible, in handing back the jewels when they were demanded by his sister; but he could not help thinking it a suspicious circumstance that Paul had left it to his wife to get them back, instead of accompanying her and expressing his indignation at his brother-in-law's behaviour.

Surely this excessive modesty augured guilt!

But, on the other hand, Lord Eastling was afraid of Paul, and recognizing in his brother-in-law a brain superior to his own, was diffident of another meeting with him. He even felt some resentment against Redding for having encouraged him to follow his sister and her husband, since he was so ill-equipped to do battle with the artful Paul.

What had he gained by his journey? Only the knowledge that he had put his sister on her guard. Bravely as Lady Ursula had done battle for her husband, she knew, at least, that there were stories about him—and though one protested her trust, she would inevitably be more ready to find out the truth about him than she had been before.

Perhaps Paul would prove to be innocent of the worst things of which he was suspected; in any case Lord Eastling felt glad that he had not suggested to his sister that her husband was known by any other name.

Was it possible that Redding had been mistaken? He hoped so.

In the meantime Lady Ursula had reached the hotel, and going upstairs to the sitting room, found Paul sitting in an attitude of the most profound unconcern, with his body in one chair and his feet up in another, a cigar in his mouth and a French newspaper in his hand.

She was intensely relieved to see how unconcerned he looked; and of course she never guessed that, two minutes before the appearance of her sister in the street, he had been peering up and down the room like a newly-caged tiger.

He turned and put his paper down as his wife entered the room, and he appeared not to notice the oddly-shaped parcel which she was carrying.

"Well, my dear," he said as he rose lazily from his chair, and went to meet her, "did you see your brother off?"

"Oh, no," she said. "I didn't wait for that. I thought you would be anxious to have these things back, so I got them and came away with them at once."

Paul took the parcel from her, opened it, and placed the leather cases lovingly upon the table.

(To be Continued)

Objects to Fighting Friends

Bulgarians Will Not Shoot at the Russians

"If the Russians come, we, the Bulgarians, will stand aside and let the Germans and the Turks fight them. Our soldiers will not fire a shot at our liberators. This, I can assure you, is definitely settled," was the declaration of a superior Bulgarian officer, to a newspaper correspondent in Sofia.

"These solemn words were uttered with great emotion and decision while our train was standing at Plevna, that historic place where the army of the Tsar Alexander, the Liberator, won the liberty of downtrodden Bulgaria by the blood of thousands of Russian soldiers 37 years ago."

What the Bulgarian officer declared to me at Plevna I heard and witnessed everywhere during my journey through Bulgaria. Soldiers and civilians, old and young alike, with an insignificant exception, preserve in the depths of their heart a great love and reverence for the Russians.

The correspondent gives it as his opinion that no reasoning Bulgarian thinks that the territory gained by their soldiers can be retained. The Chief of Police, Georgeff, is held in the utmost detestation because of his brutality, and should the Russians ever reach Sofia he will be hung in the public square of the capital.

A few people are becoming rich by the war, such as the Minister of Finance, Mr. Tontcheff, who a year ago was a poor man, but now owns some 12,000,000 francs; Mr. Radislavoff, who owns about 10,000,000 francs; Georgeff, who owns some millions; and a few others; but the people in general are condemned to lose their prosperity.

He (of the militia)—"Taps" are played every night on the bugle. It means "Lights out." They play it over the bodies of dead soldiers.

Mis- Innocence—What do you do if you haven't a dead soldier?

Fair Customer—But the hairs are coming out of this muff.

The Salesman—That, madam, is a peculiarity of the animal; it always sheds its fur at this time of the year

War and the Price of Wheat

In All Modern Wars the Price of Wheat Has Been High

The highest average price of British wheat during the last century and a quarter is quoted as being \$3.86 per bushel, this being the price obtained in 1812, during the European wars and our war with the United States. In all modern wars the price of wheat has been relatively high and has fluctuated greatly. In many cases the high level prices has continued for some time after the declaration of peace. The course of prices during the present conflict seems to confirm this general tendency.

During the Napoleonic wars the price of wheat in Europe fluctuated between \$3.86 and \$1.80. In 1822 it had fallen to \$1.37. In 1825 it was quoted at \$2.07, and in 1835 at \$1.19. The price now kept fairly steady until 1847, the year of the potato famine in Ireland when it rose to \$2.13. In 1849 the repeal of the corn law became effective and there was a decline gradually until 1851 \$1.17 was reached. In 1853 began the Crimean war which ended in 1856. During this period the prices again rose, reaching in the last year of the war \$2.10. During the Italian war of 1859 and the American civil war, 1861—65 these prices remained fairly steady being in the last year of the war \$1.27 per bushel. The last very high priced wheat was in 1876 and 1877 coincident with the Russo-Siberian war and the Balkan wars. However, the prices were comparatively low to what they were in the early part of the century, being only \$1.73 as compared with \$3.86 during the former period. In 1886 wheat was selling at \$0.94 per bushel and only went over the dollar mark upon three occasions until the present time. These were: in 1891, \$1.13; in 1898, \$1.03, and in 1909, \$1.13. In 1915 it rose to \$1.61, which was the highest price asked since 1877.

Manchuria from a Train

(From "The Color of the East," by Elizabeth Washburn; F. C. Stokes Co.)

Manchuria means an interminable brown plain—dry stubble, endless, empty furrows to be filled by-and-by with millet, kaoliang, waving, wonderful green plumage, high as a man and higher, in which not many years ago the Japanese hid whole armies.

Today it is the emptiest, most silent spot in Asia. It spreads out flat and tranquil in unthinkable forgetfulness. The sun beats down fiercely out on a deep, unbroken field of turquoise blue. The air is biting cold. A sudden breath of it is like a slap. A great tingling follows and a sense of extraordinary buoyancy. One feels impelled to laugh, to shout, to strike out, to do violent things. To sleep or sit with folded hands would drive one mad. There is that in the air which compels like the lash of a whip.

Over this brown waste, sheltering a million seedlings, trails an endless line of native life. A dull blue, curiously blunt outline—wheelbarrow men with sprawling legs and arms wide outstretched, coolies with bamboo poles slung across their shoulders, innumerable nudles, cased like warriors in brass-studded bridles and head-pieces, donkeys picking little steps with litterers on their backs, with wide tottling loads, with native women sitting astride far back upon their tiny haunches.

These manchu people are a big bold-faced race, with brown skins whipped dull red by the northern winds. Shapeless bundles of them, hoods pulled over ears stand at the stations and stamp their feet and beat their arms and watch the trains come in. A straggling line of native soldiers in bundling black uniforms, heads bowed tightly in black turbans, a great splash of blood-red lettering across their breasts, present arms rigidly, with bayonets fixed as the train pulls in and draws out.

Native Tribe Gifts to the Empire

The Masai and other native tribes in East Africa are not permitting their loyalty to the Empire to be unrepresented. Great Britain they state has done so much to free them from the yoke of internecine strife and raise their status in the scale of civilization, they must give proof of their thankfulness. The following are a few of their most recent gifts:

3,000 goats, presented by the Kavirondo chiefs of the Kisumu district.

Thirty bullocks, presented by the Masai Moran of the Matapatu clan, and fifty bullocks by other Masai.

Over 150 bullocks and 280 sheep, presented by Sendu, the chief Laibon of the Lotia Masai.

Twenty-one bullocks, presented by Masikonde.

These gifts have been quite spontaneously offered by the tribes concerned.

Build New Ships

There are strong grounds for insisting that all interned German steamers be retained by the allies under the terms of peace. But that will not take us far. We need a thoroughgoing plan whereby at the first dawn of peace the whole resources of British shipbuilding now mobilized for naval work shall be switched as instantaneously as possible on to building steamers. Every merchantman launched within the first year may make an incalculable difference to our post-war recovery.—London Chronicle.

The Country Newspaper

It is the Local Newspaper that Chronicles the Items Dealing with Intimate Associations

But the beauty and joy of our papers and their little worlds is that we who live in the country towns know our own heroes. Who knows Murphy in New York? Only a few. Yet in Emporia we all know Tom O'Connor—and love him. Who knows Morgan in New York? Yet in Emporia who does not know George Newham, the banker and merchant prince? Boston people pick up their morning papers and read with shuddering horror of the crimes of their daily villain, yet read without that fine thrill that we have when we hear that Al Ludorff is in jail again in Emporia. For we all know Al; we've ridden in his hack a score of times. And we take up our paper with the story of his faults as readers who begin the narrative of an old friends adventures.

Our papers, our little country papers, seem drab and miserably provincial to strangers; yet we who read them read in their lines the sweet intimate story of life. And all these touches of nature make us wondrous kind. It is the country newspaper, bringing together daily the threads of the town's life, weaving them into something rich and strange, and setting the pattern as it weaves, directing the loom, and giving the cloth its color by mixing the lives of all the people in its color pot—it is this country newspaper that reveals us to ourselves, that keeps our country hearts quick and our country minds open and our country faith strong.

When the girl at the glove counter married the boy in the wholesale house the news of their wedding is good for a forty-line wedding notice, and the forty lines in the newspaper give them self-respect. When in due course, we know that their baby is a twelve-pounder, named Grover or Theodore or Woodrow, we have that neighborly feeling that breeds the real democracy. When we read of death in that home we can mourn with them that mourn. When we see them moving upward in the world, into a firm, and out toward the country club neighborhood, we rejoice with them that rejoice. Therefore, men and brethren, when you are riding through this vale of tears upon the California limited, and by chance pick up the little country newspaper with its meagre telegraph service of three or four thousand words—or, at best fifteen or twenty thousand; when you see its array of countryside items; its interminable local stories; its tiresome editorials on the waterworks, the schools, the street railroad, the crops and the city printing, don't throw down the contemptible little rag with the verdict that there is nothing in it. But know this, and know it well: If you could take the clay from your eyes and read the little paper as it is written, you would find all of God's beautiful sorrowing, struggling, aspiring world in it, and what you saw would make you touch the little paper with reverent hands.

Scarcity of Labor is Acute

Result Will Be Invention of New Machinery, a Leader Asserts

I was talking labor with a man whose official position makes him speak for one of the half dozen largest bodies of workmen in the world.

"The scarcity of laboring people today, said he, 'is certain to bring about a great surplus of labor a little while in the future, because necessity will surely compel corporations to invent machines to take the place of men.'"

Then he illustrated what he meant by telling how steel rails used to be rolled and how they are rolled today. Once two score men were necessary to feed the huge lump of raw steel into the rolls and keep drawing it out and feeding it back until finally the rail emerged complete.

Now a machine unattended does the whole thing. The sewing machine in similar fashion put out of work hundreds of seamstresses. The mowing machine and the self-binding reaper drove thousands of farm hands from hay and wheat fields.

I know that in three hours a handful of dock hands can load 12,000 of iron ore upon a lake steamer where once a small army of men couldn't do it in a day.

I have seen fifty men and women toil three days in a Japanese harbor to put one thousand tons of coal in the bunkers of a small steamer. They hoisted it in with rice straw baskets.

You may go down to some of our own modern piers on the Delaware and see a vast iron hand reach out, grasp a carload of coal and dump the contents into the hold of a ship as easily as you put a spoonful of sugar in your coffee cup and in about the same time.

Inventive genius yoked with money has done these and other things. Each new mechanism has temporarily made a plethora of labor by doing the work of many human hands.

"That is what must now come with increased force," said this man under whom toil tens of thousands. "If we cannot get enough men to do the work we will take what at the start may be an inferior machine; but which practice will readily improve.—Girard in the Philadelphia Ledger.

"He doesn't seem to have any brains."

"Brains! Why, that fellow would search for eggs in a cuckoo clock."

Farm Management

Thoroughness of Work is One of the Cardinal Principles of the Successful Farmer

We once heard an excellent farmer say:

"It takes an able, brainy man to so lay out farm work and follow it up as to get the best possible results. We are all too much smitten with the idea that our profit comes from the amount of work half done rather than the amount well done. When I was a boy hoeing corn, my father used to tell me that the best hoeed hill brought the largest yield and the best corn. Rushing along and hoeing a lot of hills poorly, he said, was no way to make money growing corn. I think that principle applies in all of our farm work. The farm where the work is most thoroughly done, and care taken not to lay out more work than can be well done, is the one I have noticed that makes the most clear profit."

We think our farmer friend was right on general principles in his idea that it takes marked ability to lay out and practice thoroughness of work on the farm. Three things stand in the way:

1. A lack of broad intelligence and judgment on the part of the farmer. We all know that there are but few such farmers compared with the whole.

2. The constant hazard and uncertainty of the weather.

3. The scarcity of good farm help and its high expense.

But these three difficulties do not change the logic of the situation. It remains just the same that thorough, comprehensive judgment and practice in the doing of our farm work pays the best. Half-hoeing the hills of corn in order to hue more than we can hoe well, don't pay. Lack of thoroughness is the curse of farming at any and all times.

We are all poisoned with the old notion of turning off a lot of old finished work; keeping a lot of poor cows rather than a less number of good ones; trying to till more acres than we can plow and till well. Of course, help will always be scarce and expensive on such a farm for there is laid out twice as much work as can be done with the help the farmer thinks he can afford to keep. There are any number of three and four men farms being run with two men. Under such conditions how can they pay the profit they should pay?

When we get down good and hard to the idea of doing our farm work better than we have been doing; keeping only such cows as can do good work; taking the best care possible of our products when we have been to the expense of raising them; then we will find that he have a good deal more money with which to employ expensive help and make needed improvements. The channel through which good profits come on the farm is the most thorough efficiency possible. As we lower efficiency we lower profit, and there we are. Half-done work never has paid and never will. To avoid this trouble we must enlarge our vision, our ability, our intelligence. That's the only way to better success.

Verified His Suspicions

Tommy Atkins always takes his fighting humorously, as one describing the destruction of an aeroplane which flew over the British lines sporting French colors.

"Some'ow or other I thought the blighter was German, and at last I couldn't stand it no longer. 'Puff! puff!' said Archibald, and down the beggar came."

Archibald, of course, is the slang name for an anti-aircraft gun, and it was found that over the planes with their great black crosses the Germans had contrived movable flaps marked with the tricolor.

Mr. Stimpur (feeling his way)—your charming daughter tells me that she is an excellent cook and housekeeper. Old Lady (calmly)—Yes, I have had her carefully taught, for I have always held that no lady who does not understand housekeeping can properly direct a retinue of servants.

Oil in the Arctic

Report of a Rich Discovery of Oil in The Far North.

We have long known something about the riches of Alaska in gold, copper, coal, timber and other minerals and products of the ground and of the surrounding seas, including furs and fishes; also that there are large tracts of arable lands upon which vegetables, fruits and cereals may be grown in abundance. And now we are told that in the far north of that country, within the Arctic circle, there is a great wealth in oil awaiting development, according to statements of a discovery made by Eskimos and confirmed by W. B. Van Valin of the United States Bureau of Education. The native discoverers found four springs of thick oil close together and maintaining a lake of thick, green oil of the consistency of vaseline, into which ducks and geese occasionally plunged from a considerable height, mistaking the substance for water, and of course, perishing there. These Eskimos were in utter ignorance of the nature of their find, and so greatly puzzled that they made a railway express trip, 450 miles to the south, to the settlement called Wainwright, to consult the teacher of whom they had heard, and who it seems was so much impressed by their story that he made the trip back with them over the snow and frozen tundra 450 miles to a point whose location he has not yet disclosed. There he found this great lake of oil constantly fed by four springs, pumping away under pressure of natural gas. He made careful investigation and surveys and staked off his claims, and provided with samples of the liquid, went back to Wainwright and thence to Nome and finally to Seattle.

There is nothing to tell us a hint of the location of this richness in oil, except that it is in the far northwest, north of the Arctic circle, and not far from navigable waters of the Arctic Ocean or some river tributary to it.

Continue Splendid Co-operation

The ideal of course, would be for the allies to adopt the policy of free trade among themselves, leaving the rest of the world to follow the example at its leisure. That would mark the greatest advance ever made in world relationships and would be the noblest fruit of the war. We hope that heroic expedient will be discussed at the conference. But in the absence of such an achievement, there are many things to be done. The allies at the present time are pooling their resources in an unprecedented measure. We are working together as one firm. France concentrating on this form of production, England on that, Russia on the other—all by arrangement, all for the common benefit. We have founded great trusts, not for private advantage, but for the general advantage, and have excluded the exploitation of the middleman from great areas of trade. Let us organize the continuance of this splendid co-operation. It is saving us in war; it will bless us in peace.—London Daily News.

Keeping One's Temper.

It was Channing who said: "As one sets himself against people or things, they all seem to him correspondingly belligerent. Nothing is more destructive than a continual resistant or pessimistic spirit." The lesson of this is that we should never be so sure we are right as to cause us to despise the person with whom we disagree, for then he will despise us, and that will be a great deal worse than disagreeing. The surest sign of a man being right is his open-mindedness and his warm-heartedness, and his making a friend of the person with whom he disagrees. A noble opinion is never violent. It is always ready to return a smile and put forth a hand. The way some men get mad when others refuse to adopt their views is enough to make the very devils smile. Hope and anger do not dwell in the same heart.

Jim—A dancer reminds me of a tug boat.

Jam—How so?

Jim—Lives by her tows.

Forest Destruction and Floods



Nearly all the floods in Canadian towns are due to destruction of trees on the protective watersheds. The living forest holds back the surplus waters. The burned and hacked forest releases them to do what mischief they will.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature
Asst. Dr. Wood

TYPHOID

It is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost infallible efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers. THE CUTLER LABORATORY, BIRMINGHAM, CALIF. PRODUCING VACCINES & SERUMS UNDER U. S. GOV. LICENSE

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NUTRIENT, NUTRIMENT, THERAPION Cures Chronic Venereal Diseases, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Bladder Diseases, Blood Poison, Piles, Etc. It is the only French Remedy that is safe, reliable, and effective. It is the only French Remedy that is safe, reliable, and effective. It is the only French Remedy that is safe, reliable, and effective.

THERAPION Cures Chronic Venereal Diseases, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Bladder Diseases, Blood Poison, Piles, Etc. It is the only French Remedy that is safe, reliable, and effective. It is the only French Remedy that is safe, reliable, and effective. It is the only French Remedy that is safe, reliable, and effective.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound. A safe, reliable, and effective remedy for all skin diseases. It is the only remedy that is safe, reliable, and effective. It is the only remedy that is safe, reliable, and effective. It is the only remedy that is safe, reliable, and effective.

THE COOK MEDICINE CO. TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Watson's)

AGENTS Wanted in every town and village. To take orders for the best Made-to-Measure Clothing in Canada. Good commissions. Magnificent Samples.

STERLING TAILORING CO. 635 College Street - Toronto

An Ancient Port The Black Sea port lately captured by the Russians is so ancient that its origin is almost lost in the mists of history. It was to Trebizond, the ancient Trapezus, that Xenophon, the volunteer soldier from Athens, endowed with rare military genius, conducted, as described in the "Anabasis," well known to High School boys, the Retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks, when their Generals had been treacherously slain by the Persians after the battle of Cunaxa, B. C. 401, where Cyrus the Younger, their commander, fell at the moment of victory in striving to wrest the Throne of Persia from his brother Artaxerxes.

Necessity is the mother of invention, and the hungry Frenchman mentioned in a biography recently published in England illustrates the old adage anew.

He was in an English restaurant and wanted eggs for breakfast, but had forgotten the English word. So he got around the difficulty in the following way:

"Vatierro, vat is dat valking in the yard."

"A rooster, sir."

"Ah! And vat you call de rooster's wife?"

"The hen, sir."

"And vat you call de children of de rooster and his wife?"

"Chickens, sir."

"But vat you call de chicken before dey are chicken?"

"Eggs, sir."

"Bring me two."

MEAL-TIME CONSCIENCE What Do the Sick Children Drink?

There are times when mother or father feels the youngsters something that they know children should not have. Perhaps it is some rich dessert but more often it is tea or coffee.

It is better to have some delicious, hot food-drink that you can take yourself and feed to your children, conscious that it will help and strengthen, but never hurt them.

An Eastern lady says: "I used coffee many years in spite of the conviction that it injured my nervous system and produced my nervous headaches." (Both tea and coffee are injurious to many persons, especially children, because they contain the subtle, poisonous drug, caffeine.)

"While visiting a friend I was served with Postum and I determined to get a package and try it myself. The result was all that could be desired—a delicious, finely flavored, richly colored beverage. Since I quit coffee, Postum has worked wonders for me."

"My husband, who had suffered from kidney trouble when drinking coffee, quit the coffee and took up Postum with me and since drinking Postum he has felt stronger and better, with no indication of kidney trouble."

"You may be sure I find it a great comfort to have a warm drink at meals that I can give my children with a clear conscience that it will help and not hurt them as tea or coffee would."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Postum comes in two forms: Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c pkgs.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both forms are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.—sold by Grocers

W. N. O. 1107

Utilizing Waste Material

The Commercial Value of a Noxious Weed is Discovered

The manner in which the commercial necessities imposed by the war, is resulting in the utilization of material hitherto considered mere waste or positively nuisance, is nowhere more strongly illustrated than in the report which comes from Queensland, to the effect that it is proposed to use the growth of Prickly Pears in that country for the production of Potash on a commercial basis. The Prickly Pear has proven one of the most troublesome of the noxious weeds in Queensland. It had become such a nuisance, that its destruction on a large scale by means of arsenious trichloride, had been seriously contemplated. It has been discovered, however, that it is possible to extract fifteen per cent. of Potash, from the ashes of this plant, by means of washing. In this way one-half ton of eighty per cent. Potassium Carbonate may be obtained, to the acre. The ash is gathered by means of a vacuum machine, but only one-half of it is recovered. This method is in actual operation on one block of land of 10,000 acres, which is infested by prickly pear and the statement is made that it is possible that Queensland may eventually, be able to export Potash, manufactured from this source.

War Temperature The temperature at which battles are fought how the magnitude of the war area. Here are a few indications: Near Baghdad 120 in the sun. Near Kut-el-Kaimir, 80 deg. in the shade.

Erzerum, 40 deg. below zero. Persian Gulf, 140 deg. in the shade. In the latter British warships have been doomed to patrol what is designated as the hottest corner of the whole earth.

HARD WORKING WOMEN Will Find New Strength Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

It is useless to tell a hard working woman to take life easily and not to worry. Every woman at the head of a home; every girl in offices, shops and factories is subjected to more or less worry. These cannot be avoided. But it is the duty of every woman and every girl to save her strength as much as possible, and to build up a system to meet unusual demands. Her future health depends upon it.

To guard against a break-down in health the blood must be kept rich, red and pure. To keep the blood in this condition nothing can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They strengthen the nerves, restore the appetite, bring the glow of health to pallid cheeks, and renewed energy to listless people. Women cannot always rest when they should, but they can keep up their strength and keep away disease by the occasional use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. A. Rhodes, Hamilton, Ont., says: "A few years ago on coming to Canada, working long hours, and close confinement began to tell upon me. I was completely run down, and finally could do no work. I was pale, suffered from headaches, did not rest well, and felt altogether very miserable. The doctor said the trouble was anemia, and after doctoring for some weeks without getting any relief, I decided to drop the doctor and take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Very soon I began to notice a change for the better, and by the time I had used half a dozen boxes of the Pills I was again enjoying the best of health. I have never had any return of the sickness and never felt better in my life than I do now. I give my experience, therefore, that it may be used for the benefit of others."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Keeping One's Temper It was Channing who said: "As one sets himself against people or things, they all seem to him correspondingly belligerent. Nothing is more destructive than a continual resistance or pessimistic spirit." The lesson of this is that we should never be so sure we are right as to cause us to despise the person with whom we disagree, for then he will despise us, and that will be a great deal worse than disagreeing. The surest sign of a man being right is his open-mindedness and his warm heartedness, and his making a friend of the person with whom he disagrees. A noble opinion is never violent. It is always ready to return a smile and put forth a hand. The way some men get mad when others refuse to adopt their views is enough to make the very devils smile. Hope and anger do not dwell in the same heart.

The Way to Win One of the biggest men in this country maintains that your success depends upon how hard you work. He says, if you want to make a success of anything, keep pegging away at it, and the measure of your achievement will depend upon how hard you "plug." He reminds you of the fact that one night of riotous living consumes the equivalent physical and mental strength of two days of hard toil.

It is a fact, where one man dies from overwork, one hundred die from stagnation—too many persons are prone to give up a project before they really started one. He winds up his practical advice by saying: "Get the respect of your rivals by beating them at their own game in a clean way."

The Roumanian army now numbers 80,000 men, while her navy is strong enough to give Austria some sleepless nights that is, if she took sides with her best friend—Russia.

"I'm afraid John thinks I'm extra-ant about the same for Postum."

"He didn't think I'm extra-ant about the same for Postum."

"Some men have no sense of humor!"

Forest Preservation

Instructive Publications Issued by the Canadian Forestry Association

The first edition of "A Matter of Opinion," a little booklet issued by the Canadian Forestry Association amounting to 25,000 copies, has already been distributed to settlers, railway employees, campers, fire rangers and others who are specially interested in forest preservation. "A Matter of Opinion" brings home in a direct and forcible way the great importance of conserving the forest resources of Canada for present and future generations. The Canadian Forestry Association is a purely public spirited body, not being connected in any way with government or special interests, and it has done valuable work throughout the Dominion in developing an interest in the highly commendable task it has set itself to achieve. All should have a copy of the instructive publications, issued by the association. These may be had by addressing a card to the secretary, Robson Black, Booth building, Ottawa.

Grippe Left Her Seriously Ill BUT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HER COMPLETELY

Mrs. Halquist Tells Just Why She is the Firm Friend of the Grand Canadian Kidney Remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Bangsund, Sask.—(Special)—Mrs. Pete Halquist, a well known resident here, is a firm believer in Dodd's Kidney Pills and is always ready to tell the reason why.

"About a year ago," Mrs. Halquist says, "my little girl was taken ill with the grippe. She was sick in bed for three weeks with pains in the joints. They were swollen and stiff."

"She had cramps in her muscles; so it was awful hard for her to get around for the longest time. After she was able to be around, her skin became harsh and came off in scales."

"After using two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills she was as well as ever she was in her life. She has been strong and healthy ever since."

The after-effects of grippe are more to be dreaded than the disease itself. That is because they generally act on weak kidneys and put them out of working order. Sick kidneys are the cause of rheumatism, backache, dropsy and numerous other diseases. The one sure way to avoid them is to keep the kidneys toned up and able to do their work. The best way to keep the kidneys healthy is to use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

The Officer (after a complaint)—This tea's all right. What's the complaint?

Tommy—It ain't tea, sir. It's stool!

The Officer—And very nice stool!

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

"Why are you down on Sam, Rat? He thinks a great deal of you, he told me so."

"Well, you just tell dat nigger 'o me dat his feelin's am not reciprocated, dat's all."

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

"No Hunter is after the heiress. By the way what does he do for a living?"

"Banking, at present."

"Indeed!"

"Yes, he's banking on marrying her."

Miller's Worm Powders are sweet and palatable to children, who show no hesitancy in taking them. They will certainly bring all worm troubles to an end. They are a strengthening and stimulating medicine, correcting the disorders of digestion that the worms cause and imparting a healthy tone to the system most beneficial to development.

"Keep nearer to the enemy," was, it has transpired, the signal that Admiral Davis Beatty sent from the Lion in the Dogger Bank fight. It was in this fight that the German Dreadnought Blucher was sunk. "Engage more closely," was Nelson's famous battle signal.

How's This? We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Hall's Catarrh Cure has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts through the Blood on the Mucous surfaces, expelling the Poison from the Blood and healing the diseased portions.

After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Cure for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Cure at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Dubbligh—at a reception this afternoon I exchanged ideas with the famous Professional Saduka.

Miss Keen—That explains why I found the professor so tiresome.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

A Pyrrhic victory is one gained at too great a cost. Pyrrhus was King of Epirus (318-272 B. C.) After his victory at Asculum in 279 B. C., he is said to have exclaimed—"Another such victory and we are lost."

MURINE. Granulated Eyelids, Lysed by exposure to Cold Winds and Dust. Quickly relieved by Murine.

YOUR EYES. Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting. Just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggists. 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free write to Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago.

PILES. You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Grocers.

Zam-Buk

LITTLE THINGS COUNT Even in a match you should consider the "Little Things," the wood—the composition—the strikeability—the flame.

EDDY'S MATCHES are made of strong dry pine stems, with a secret perfected composition that guarantees "Every Match A Light." 65 years of knowing how—that's the reason!

All Eddy products are dependable products—Always.

Live Stock Market Action Being Taken in U. S. to Safeguard the People Against Controlled Markets.

The American Live Stock Association, the Corn Belt Meat Producers Association, the Kansas Live Stock Association, the Texas Stock Growers Association, the Missouri Cattle, Swine and Sheep Feeders Executive Committee, and the Panhandle and Southwestern Stockmen's Association are on the war path, hunting the scalp of Controlled Markets. During 1919 and '16 these various associations have resolved in conventions against the octopus of Controlled Markets and set in motion an effort to discover the modus operandi of said octopus.

The octopus is a devil fish—small of body but with long and numerous tentacle arms that grab its prey. It is the terror of the sea. There are various land octopus corporations with far reaching and grasping arms that strangle competitors and feed upon everything within reach. But the greatest of all is the octopus of Controlled Markets. Whatever has to do with the control of a nation's food supply is the most dangerous, the most enslaving and the most rapacious unless controlled by the government that permits its existence.

These various associations are convinced that the big meat packers, formerly known as the beef trust until absorbed from this stigma by a generous government, are already reaching their grasping tentacles into too many avenues of trade that have to do with the food supply of the nation. They control the meat packing situation and the stock yards and terminals, and cattle loan companies that can tie the feeders hand and foot; stock yards banks; rendering works; leather; refrigerator and cold storage service; fruit and fruit juices; poultry and poultry products; dairy products; fertilizers; cottonseed products and stock feeds of various kinds, besides great terminal grain elevators.

For some unknown but easily guessed reason the packers have kept the prices of stock on foot so low that feeders have lost hundreds of thousands of dollars in the last two years, yet the price of fresh meats and packed meats have been high, giving the packers nearly double the surplus earnings of 1915 over 1914. They get war prices for what they sell but fail to pay war prices to the farmers for stock on foot. It is time something is done to safe-guard the people against Controlled Markets.

Nothing as Good for Asthma.—Asthma remedies come and go but every year the sales of the original Dr. J. D. Kellogg Asthma Remedy grow greater and greater. No further evidence could be asked of its remarkable merit. It relieves. It is always of the same unvarying quality which the sufferer from asthma learns to know. Do not suffer another attack, but get this splendid remedy today.

Nelson Waited Long Sea power is not a stage property to be squandered to provide exciting stories to daily newspapers. When Nelson was awaiting the final triumphant meeting with the Napoleonic fleets he knew better than to fritter away his force in a series of futile attacks upon their bases, even though in his day the mine and the submarine were non-existent. He kept his battle fleets in their proper place—on the high seas—and the war was nearly two and a half years old before he met the enemy.—London Truth.

A New War Decoration His Majesty has created a new war decoration to be known as the Military Medal. It is to be awarded to non-commissioned officers and men "for bravery in the field." The medal will be silver, and will be worn immediately before all war medals.

The Royal warrant instituting the medal, which was published in a supplement of the "London Gazette," states:

I am ordered that the Military Medal shall bear on the obverse the Royal Effigy, and on the reverse the words, "For Bravery in the Field," encircled by a wreath surmounted by the Royal Cipher and a Crown.

Dominion Experimental Farm Advises Growing Flax

Director J. H. Grisdale Predicts Good Prices and Profits From This Crop

"As a crop likely to be quite as profitable as wheat this year," says Mr. Grisdale, "may be mentioned flax. The annual consumption of flax seed is in the neighborhood of 30,000,000 bushels on this continent. The combined crops of seed in Canada and the United States fall usually 12,000,000 or 15,000,000 bushels short of this amount. This extra seed is normally brought from Argentina, and is coming in at the present. The high cost of ocean transportation at present (about 70c per bushel from Buenos Ayres to New York) has had the natural effect of raising the price of every bushel of seed on this continent so that now instead of 70 to 80c a bushel as was the price at Winnipeg in 1912, \$1.35 to \$2.00 per bushel is being paid at the same point.

"Where wheat seeding has progressed rather slowly, it will often be advisable to sow the last few acres intended for wheat rather to flax. The cash returns per acre from the two crops are likely to be practically equal this year, and about the same as they were last year. For this reason, it is well worth trying flax and running no risk with late wheat which is usually a poor crop.

"Only clean seed should be sown and that on clean land. A limited area of well prepared land sown with clean seed will be more profitable than a large area of badly prepared land on which dirty seed is used."

For the new settler or the man with new breaking done before May 25 to 30th, flax offers an opportunity for money making this year on this land such as is not possible with any other crop. Breaking about three inches deep, discing as soon as broken so as to fill all openings or spaces between the furrows and to conserve moisture as well as make a solid seed bed, will be such a preparation as gives a fair chance of a fair crop of flax if good seed is carefully sown before the first of June. Sow at the rate of 30 to 40 lbs. per acre.

"Prices for flax are likely to be good this coming fall."

Turkey has discovered a fruitful field of labor. In return for German kindness she has sent missionaries to Germany with the object of converting the people to Mohammedanism.

Lady (compassionately)—There, after four hours a miserable little fish is struggling on the hook. Oh, such cruel sport!

Fisherman—Are you pitying the fish, are you pitying the worm or are you pitying me?

"Did you hear about the defacement of Mr. Skinner's tombstone?" asked Mr. Brown a few days after the funeral of that eminent captain of industry.

"No, what was it?" inquired his neighbor, curiously.

"Someone added the word 'friends' to the epitaph."

"What was the epitaph?"

"He did his best."

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MAGIC BAKING POWDER The Arch Looter The most conspicuous failure of the war is the individual who did most to precipitate it—the German Crown Prince. After emerging from the Ardennes his Army narrowly escaped destruction. The only reputation he has acquired is that of being the arch looter in that nest of thieves—the German Army. If for any reason this precious person is called to the Imperial throne, what will be the position of the Hohenzollern dynasty, represented by a braggart failure at the close of an unsuccessful war?—Times of India.

Corn cannot exist when Holloway's Corn Cure is applied to them, because it goes to the root and kills the growth.

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Strongest Liniment in 100 Years Best For Either Man or Beast

Nothing for Family Use Can Compare With It

RUB ON NERVILINE

When you have been exposed to wet and cold and your muscles are full of pain, nerves are jumping with neuralgia, then you should have ready at hand a bottle of Nerviline. It robs pain of its terrors, gives relief to all suffering, brings ease and comfort wherever used.

No care or expense has been spared to secure for Nerviline the purest and best materials. It is prepared with a single aim: to restore the sick to health. This cannot be said of the preparation that an unscrupulous dealer may ask you to accept instead of Nerviline, so we warn you it is the extra profit made on inferior goods that tempts the substitutor. Of him beware.

Get Nerviline when you ask for it, then you are sure of a remedy that will cure all aches, strains, swellings, and the pains of rheumatism, neuralgia and lumbago.

In the last hundreds years no liniment has been produced that can compare with Nerviline in strength, in penetrating power, or in curative ability.

For nearly forty years it has been Canada's household remedy, and mothers will do well to follow the advice of Mrs. Jessie Beggs, of Stella, P. O., Ont., who says:

"Very frequently there are ailments in the family that can be cut short if Nerviline is handy. When my children come in from play, with a cough or a bad cold, I rub them well with Nerviline, and they are well almost at once. Nerviline is fine for earache, toothache, chest colds, lumbago stiffness, rheumatism or neuralgia. In fact there is scarcely a pain or ache in man or beast it won't cure quickly."

The large 50c family size bottle is the most economical; trial size, 25c, at all dealers, or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

NERVILINE

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helena, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

Pale, Sallow Cheeks

show that the blood is impoverished and that the stomach is not properly assimilating its food. In fact a woman's physical condition always shows in her face. Paleness, blotches, pimples, sallowness or dull eyes all

Tell the Need Of

Beecham's Pills. Women who are subject to these conditions should not fail to avail themselves of their prompt and beneficial effect.

Beecham's Pills are Prepared to furnish the necessary relief. They clear the system of impurities, gently stimulate the liver, regulate the bowels and tone the system. Their mild and thorough action quickly rid the skin of blemishes, improve the circulation and help the digestion.

Every woman should know the comfort, and experience the help of

RED CROSS CONCERT AT REID HILL SCHOOL

Despite the heavy storm which visited Reid Hill at the time of the Red Cross concert a large number gathered and thoroughly enjoyed the splendid entertainment provided by the Armada Social Club, assisted by local talent. 'Aunt Betsy' proved to be a most enjoyable farce and was appreciated by all who were present. Special credit is due to the gentlemen who loaned their cars and and transported through the deep mud the troupe of Sunny Plains stars. Mr. George Clifford having started later than the others had to run through the storm. He is to be congratulated for his efforts to make the evening a success. Eighty three dollars and fifty cents was collected for the Red Cross fund and already requests are coming in for another concert.

FOR SALE. A few young pure bred Poland-China boar pigs for sale, to be disposed of before July 10th.—J.F. Chase, Vulcan, 2-16-25. Owner

FOR SALE. Several tons of good wheat sheaves and oat sheaves, at a reasonable figure—Apply to W.T. Wyatt, Champion, Phone R1011.

RED CROSS TAG DAY ON JULY 1st

The Red Cross committee are holding a Tag day on July the 1st and they are looking forward to getting a lot of money for this very worthy cause. Nobody who thinks for a moment can refuse their help to this, one of the noblest causes of humanity in connection with the war. The taggers are not begging, they are simply reminding us that we are expected to do our bit at home; God knows the boys at the front are doing their bit, and doing it for us. Two of them from this district have been wounded recently for our sakes. The least we can do is to help the cause that is succouring these noble fellows.

On Monday morning, four miles this side of Barons, Roy Ferguson met with an accident while driving his car to Vulcan. His passengers were Oscar Clausen, Jack Clausen and Henry Hussfeldt. The car turned a complete somersault owing to the steering gear going wrong. Jack Clausen was knocked unconscious and the rest were all crippled up.

Dominion Day

Saturday, July 1st

VULCAN CELEBRATION

Sports, Races, Tug-of-War
Baseball, Bucking Contests

Come and Make a Day of It

Garmangay Band
in attendance

Admission 25c Children 15c

Aluminum Ware

We have just received a shipment of first class Aluminum Ware from the factory.

Jelly Cake Pans, Square Cake Pans
Bred Pans, Sauce Pans and Kettles
Coffee Pots, Ladles, Dippers
Double Boilers

Universal Bread Mixers
4 loaf mixer \$2.25 8 loaf mixer \$3.50

J. WOLFE

Hardware Merchant Vulcan, Alberta

Vulcan Trading Co. Ltd.

Meat Department

Choice Fresh Beef
Fresh Pork
Fresh Mutton
Fresh Whitefish
Home-made Pork
Sausage
Cured Meats
Weiners, Bologna
Kippared Herri's
Finnan Haddie
Cooked Ham
Ring Bologna
Peanut Cured
Bacon

Confectionery

Candies, everything fresh and very select.—Toasted Marshmallows, Peanut Candy, Satin Fruits, best flavors, Chocolates, Caramels, Mixed Candy, Kisses, etc.

Ladies Dresses

We offer a line of ladies dresses that sold up to \$5.00, your choice 4.90

Blouse and White- wear

A nice range to clear at a special discount of 20 per cent.

MONTH-END SALE

We have only been in existence a little over two months, and our business has increased away beyond our expectations for so short a time.

To bring this month to a grand close and to start July to beat all previous records we wish to call to your attention some of our offerings.

Economical housekeepers have recognized the savings we are offering from time to time.

MEN'S SHIRTS

We have just opened up a large assortment of work shirts, up from 85c
Fine dress shirts in reversible negligee, etc., up from 95c

NOTIONS

Perfumes, reg. 25c, 15c
Talcum Powder, reg. 25c 20c
Tooth Paste, reg. 25c for 15c
Fancy Combs, reg. 25c 20c
Ladies fancy shell pins, per pkt. 10c
Brass Buttons 30c and 20c
Fancy Hatpins 5c to 15c
Hair Nets, extra quality 5c

Lace Curtains have been moving since our last advertisement, and we offer the remainder at special 1/2 off
Embroidery full width for dress or skirt worth per yd. 175 special 1.20
Ladies Hose, tan and black, regular 25c special per pair 20c
Dress Graham, a few lines to clear 84c

Fruits and Vegetables

Strawberries
Green Onions
Radishes
Lettuce
Bananas
Pineapple
Peaches
Plums
Oranges
Lemons
Water Melons
Cantalopes
Tomatoes

GROCERIES

Toilet Soap, nice range to chose from, manufactured by Lever Bros. and Swift. Special price per box 25c
Toilet Soap, 8 bars for 25c
Porridge oats, Robin Hood, tubes, special 20c
Carnation wheat flakes, reg 50c, special 25c
Rice, best Japan, reg. 10c lb. special per lb. 8 1-2c
Tea, splendid flavor, 3 lbs. \$1
Tea, choice flavor, 1 lb. goes as far as two, per lb. 60c
Baking Powders, fresh and good, Eggo, Magic and Dr Prices.

MEN'S CLOTHING

Your choice of what is left at 25 per cent. off.

Highest prices paid for Farm Produce

A large assortment of Ladies Fancy and plain white, Lemon, and Pink Voile Waists at MacIntosh's.

The baseball game on Tuesday evening between Champion and Vulcan resulted in a win for the former by 11 to 2.

The district has had a large fall of moisture during the past few weeks, but there is no cause to imagine that the weatherman is overdoing things in this direction as yet. The growing grain looks really splendid and with the hot days still to come there is no fear of this part of the country parting with any of its reputation.

A variety of the very latest patterns and Styles in mens neck wear, at, E. E. MacIntosh's.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Calgary Industrial
Exhibition

June 29 to July 5

Single Fare for Round Trip
Going dates June 28 to July 4.
Return Limit July 7th

Full particulars and tickets from any Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent, or R. DAWSON, District Passenger Agent, Calgary.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Dominion Day
Excursions

Fare and One-Third for
Round Trip

Going dates, June 29th to July 1st, inclusive. Final Return Limit, July 3rd.

Further information from any Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent or R. DAWSON
District Passenger Agt., Calgary

JUNE AND JULY WEATHER FORECAST

Foster's Weather Report

As we see it this is one of the great Hail Storm years. We are expecting disastrous storms in July and very severe storms in June. These great storms are expected to include destructive hail storms, and farmers should insure against hail. These hail storms are close kin to tornadoes and thunderstorms.

Storms are 1,000 to 2,000 miles in diameter and our efforts are to locate their central parts. This storm will affect the whole continent and reach into the Mexican Gulf.

These hail storms are close kin to tornadoes and thunder storms.

A word to the wise: Be sure and insure in time.

The two best hail insurance companies in the business, The British America and The Home Insurance Co. are represented here by A. M. TRAIL.

FOR SALE—A few 3 and 3 1-4 second hand wagons to exchange for heavy wagons, also 6 bundle racks, 8 x 14. Apply to E. M. Hollister.

FOR SALE—A few good work horses for sale. Some broken. Terms arranged. E. M. HOLLISTER, Vulcan.

FOR SALE—A number of Pigs. Apply to E. M. Hollister, Vulcan.

Vulcan Market Report

Spring Wheat, No. 1	.91
" No. 2	.88
" No. 3	.83
Rejected No. 1	.82
" No. 2	.79
" No. 3	.74
Oats, No. 2 C.W.	.34
" Extra No. 1 Feed	.31
" No. 1 Feed	.30
" No. 2 Feed	.29
Barley, No. 3	.47
" No. 4	.42
Feed	.34
Flax No. 1, N. W.	1.28
" No. 2 C. W.	1.25
" No. 3 C. W.	1.04
Rye	.60
Eggs	.28
Butter	.20
Hogs	.08 1/2
Dressed Hogs	.12

Special Holiday SALE

July 1st Celebration

All mens and childrens summer hats will be offered at a CASH discount of

20 per cent.

We are also arranging for a number of specials in our grocery department.

E. E. McINTOSH

"The Store of Good Service"

BANK OF HAMILTON

ESTABLISHED 1872



Your Boys and Girls will soon be going to college. Parents should begin early saving money to provide for this expense. Our Savings Department will help you save.

BANK OF HAMILTON
A. M. TRAIL, MANAGER

Capital Authorized \$5,000,000
Capital Paid-up \$3,000,000
Surplus \$2,475,000